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Germany Finds Use of Power Stirs Painful Comparisons

By Marc Fisher

BERLIN — Germany condemns Turkey's use of force against its Kurdish minority, so President Turgut Ozal accuses Germany of "trying to prove it's a great power" as "Hitler's Germany" did in the past.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl invites the internationally shunned President Kurt Waldheim of Austria to lunch, so Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel fires a shot: "They say there is a different Germany. We would like to see an expression of that change."

Nearly half a century after the end of World War II, Germany suddenly finds itself the subject of emotional comparisons of its foreign policy with that of the Nazis — a taboo rarely breached in the postwar era, but almost offhandedly broken since Germany reunited.

If that is the tenor of criticism from Turkey and Israel, two countries whose friendship Germany has courted as intensely as any on earth, Germans can expect even more hurtful barbs elsewhere.

They came spicily a few months ago when Germany led the push for international recognition of independence for the Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia. Then, too, while Germany protested that it was only fighting for human rights and protection of minorities, Yugoslav politicians and military leaders raised the specter of revived German arrogance and expansionism and French commentators spoke of a "Fourth Reich."

Even as the United States and many European countries urge the reunited Germany to take on greater responsibilities in world affairs, German politicians find that as soon as they show signs of a foreign policy in any way independent of Washington's, they are attacked as latter-day Nazis.

In Turkey, a major daily this weekend printed a cartoon showing Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher wearing a swastika armband and giving a Hitler salute.

In Israel, the president of the parliament called a special session to denounce Mr. Kohl for inviting Mr. Waldheim to lunch, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir referred to "sinister winds now blowing through Europe" and the Jerusalem Post wondered whether Mr. Kohl was "trying to appease German neo-Nazis, whose strength is rising."

"Germany changed a lot after the unification," Mr. Ozal told an Istanbul newspaper. "It is as if it is trying to intervene in everything, interfere with everyone. In the past, Hitler's Germany did the same thing. But, of course, it did so in other ways. If today's Germany also does this, not in Hitler's way, but through the misuse of its economic power or by hurling threats, it will soon discover it has taken a wrong course."

Mr. Kohl on Monday strongly denounced Mr. Ozal's statements, calling them "unacceptable in tone and contents" and saying the comparison with Nazi Germany was "completely incomprehensible."

"Of course, we Germans felt even before unification that we were always watched with great exactitude for such violations," said Klaus Becher, an analyst at the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Bonn. "But now, after unification, we have to learn that our foreign policy actions have a greater weight. These criticisms are an especially hard way of criticizing Germany, but we know these comments have little to do with actual history and are used more as a symbol."

Symbolic or not, comparisons with the Nazi period elicit rage from Germans who pride themselves on being as different as is conceivably possible from their Nazi forefathers.

"Our problem is that we have not yet perceived in Germany that our neighbors see us as much larger and stronger than we were before unification," said a leading German official who asked not to be named.

But the same official said that, despite the recent criticism from Turkey, Israel and parts of what was Yugoslavia, "this is not German-bashing we are experiencing."

"We still live in paradise compared to what the Japanese are getting," he said. "Far from seeking any expansion of their country's power, some German politicians say their country has not yet gone far enough toward taking on the larger world responsibilities that Mr. Kohl promised to assume."

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Prime Minister Edith Cresson, speaking in Paris on Monday, appears increasingly likely to be dismissed from her post.

Disturbances Escalate in Ex-Soviet Republics

Georgia Uprising Grows, Armenians Report High Nagorno-Karabakh Toll

MOSCOW — Rebels loyal to Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, the ousted president of Georgia, ignored government orders Monday to surrender their western strongholds by midnight and announced plans to march on Tbilisi.

Unrest was also reported in the former Soviet republic of Moldova and in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region of Transcaucasia.

In Moscow, officials from various ethnic groups met to discuss a new federative treaty to prevent Russia's patchwork of nationalities from being torn apart like the Soviet Union before it.

"It must become that saving act which can prevent the collapse of the Russian state," Tass said of the pact, which was due to be signed on Tuesday.

Three of 20 regions of Russia where non-Russians predominate, including the industrial centers of Chechnya and Tatarstan, have balked at signing a comprehensive treaty. They demand a greater say in their own affairs, including control over oil and other resources.

In Georgia, where the former Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, took over as leader this month to try to assert control over simmering ethnic problems, the ruling State Council sent 1,500 national guardsmen to subdue the rebellion by supporters of Mr. Gamsakhurdia. A deadline of midnight Monday was set for the rebels to lay down their arms.

"It was stated that Zviad Gamsakhurdia's supporters are planning to organize a march from western Georgia towards Tbilisi on March 31," Georgian radio said.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia fled into exile in January after a violent power struggle. Branded a dictator by his opponents, he won the fanatical devotion of many Georgian nationalists because he led the small republic to independence.

Georgia's new rulers have so far failed to extinguish resistance by his supporters, who seized six western towns over the weekend.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's present whereabouts are unknown, but he is widely believed to be in hiding in a neighboring Caucasian territory, the Chechen republic.

Elsewhere in Transcaucasia, ethnic Armenians said Monday that they had inflicted heavy casualties while repelling an Azerbaijani offensive in Nagorno-Karabakh, but Azerbaijani denied that the attack had taken place.

Ethnic Armenians said that Azerbaijani forces attacking the region's capital, Stepanakert, had been routed and that about 600 had been killed. But an Azerbaijani Interior Ministry spokesman denied that there had been an offensive against Stepanakert. Previously, only sporadic clashes had marred a cease-fire that came into force on March 20.

Further west along the former Soviet periphery, fresh violence flared in Moldova despite a state of emergency intended to halt ethnic conflict.

A Moldovan Interior Ministry spokesman, Dumitru Corvinteanu, said Monday that a policeman was killed in a rocket attack and three were wounded by machine-gun fire to the area.

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Schmidt's Warning on Nationalism

Reuters

BONN — German criticism of European unity reflects a resurgence of the nationalism that Bonn's neighbors fear and the European Community was meant to contain, a former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, said in an interview Monday.

The domestic chorus criticizing Bonn's decision to give up the Deutsche mark for a common European currency by 1999 now ranged from left to right, he noted.

"If liberals like Augstein, reactionaries like Gauweiler and Socialists like Lafontaine are firing off these days against the Ecu, that shows there is a common nationalist theme at work," he told the Bild newspaper.

He was referring to Rudolf Augstein, Peter Gauweiler and Oscar Lafontaine.

"That is exactly what our neighbors fear," said Mr. Schmidt, Social Democratic chancellor from 1974 to 1982. "They have also agreed to replace their guilders and francs with the Ecu."

Mr. Augstein is the publisher of the newsweekly Der Spiegel, Mr. Lafontaine the failed Socialist candidate for chancellor in 1990 and Mr. Gauweiler the Bavarian environment minister who loudly ridicules the Ecu as "Esperanto money."

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Paris Cabinet Shift Seems Imminent

By Roger Cohen

PARIS — After a second stinging defeat for his Socialist Party in local elections Sunday, President François Mitterrand appears certain to reshuffle his government this week.

The only question being asked Monday following the Socialist loss of five local strongholds to rightist parties in cantonal elections was not whether a government change was coming but which day the president would choose to act.

Asked if a government reshuffle was imminent, a presidential spokeswoman, Muriel de Pierrebourg, said, "One may assume so."

While emphasizing that no official word had come from the president, she added, "If the president feels he must take ac-

count of the message of voters, there is no reason to wait beyond this week."

It seemed increasingly likely that the reshuffle would include the departure of Prime Minister Edith Cresson, who has proved deeply unpopular during her 10 months in office.

The influential Le Monde newspaper depicted her Monday on its front page with knives, axes and arrows sticking into her beneath a headline saying that Mr. Mitterrand was now obliged to draw the lessons of his party's defeat.

It was less clear, however, who might replace Mrs. Cresson. Opinion polls show that Jacques Delors, the highly effective president of the EC Commission, would be by far the most popular choice. But his spokesman said Monday in Brussels that Mr. Delors intended to complete his term, which runs until the end of this year.

Other candidates who have been widely mentioned are Pierre Bérégovoy, 66, the finance minister, and Jack Lang, 52, the culture minister. The former is a man of studied reserve; the latter of sometimes extravagant enthusiasms.

The pressure on Mr. Mitterrand to act quickly to change the government was increased by a brouhaha over the apparent appeal of two ministers to the National Front.

Jean-Marie Rausch, the centrist minister of post and telecommunications, on Monday resigned the presidency of the Lorraine region after allegations that he gained the post with votes from the National Front.

On Saturday, Jean-Pierre Soisson, the civil service minister, resigned from the

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UN Council Delays Vote on Libya

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Security Council on Monday postponed for one day a vote to impose sanctions on Libya for failing to hand over two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Security Council members cited the Muslim holiday of Leilat al Kadir, marking the 27th day of the fast month of Ramadan, as the reason for the delay.

The council, which originally wanted to vote on Monday, held closed consultations on the resolution, which would require all countries to bar air traffic to and from Libya, prohibit the supply of any arms and reduce the size and level of Libyan diplomatic missions.

General News

ASEAN members consider stronger action against rights abuses in Burma. Page 6.

Table with exchange rates: Dow Close, The Dollar in New York, DM, Pound, Yen, FF.

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Mafia Halts Italy's Hope For Change

By Alan Cowell

PALERMO, Sicily — Italians vote next Sunday and Monday in a national election that offers them the first real opportunity in more than four decades to change a style of government widely perceived as corrupt.

That, at least, is the theory among commentators, writers and even some politicians on Italy's mainland. Here, where the Mafia holds sway, the calculations are different.

Ever since Sicily's leading power broker was shot to death by the Mafia this month, the organized crime families of this island have shown that as far as they are concerned and whatever happens elsewhere, there will be no such reversal of the way business is transacted here.

On March 12, Salvo Lima, a leading official of the governing Christian Democrats, was killed by the Mafia. Since then, police reinforcements have arrived in Palermo, and some public figures have taken to strengthening their security arrangements.

The mayor, Domenico Lo Vasco — also a Christian Democrat, though not nearly so influential as Mr. Lima — has had his personal bodyguard increased from two to five.

He travels in a bulletproof car. And since the killing, Mr. Lo Vasco said, "there is an atmosphere of suspense" that the Mafia will strike at another politician.

More ominously, though, many Sicilians are pondering anew whether their island will ever shake off the grip of organized crime families that reach into the political hierarchy to protect their pursuit of



THE STRUGGLE IN MOLDOVA — A cosack visiting a comrade Monday who was wounded fighting independence seekers.

Stop This Airliner, I Want to Get Off!

By Larry McShane

NEW YORK — Snow is falling, and a ground crew is de-icing the wings. Your seat belt is fastened, the runway is clear — and you want off the plane.

Can you get off? It depends, say those in the airline industry.

"There is no set moment at which we say, 'No, you're never going to get off,' or, 'Yes, you can get off,'" said Tim Smith, an American Airlines spokesman. "In terms of reality, it's unlikely we'd return to the gate if we were second in line for takeoff."

Some are asking themselves the question after the March 22 crash of a USAir jet at La

Guardia Airport during a snowstorm. Flight 405 skidded off a runway on takeoff March 22, killing 27 people. Investigators are looking into whether the plane had ice on its wings.

Although no asked to get off the plane, several passengers were considering it.

"If we take off like this, we're all dead, we're all dead," Tom Merrill of Norwalk, Ohio, reportedly said, in the apparent belief there was indeed ice and snow on the wing.

"We are on the plane to hell. We're going to die," a fellow passenger quoted Mr. Merrill as saying. Mr. Merrill survived.

Most airlines handle such cases individually depending on the person, the complaint and the circumstances, said David Melancon, spokes-

man for the Association of Flight Attendants. A rule of thumb: If you're still at the gate, getting off the plane is no problem. But once the plane starts taxiing toward the runway...

"If somebody's fearful, really concerned about their safety, in that case we probably would go back," said Joe Hopkins of United. "We try to apply our best judgment as to what's reasonable."

The decision is ultimately the captain's, under Federal Aviation Administration regulation 91.3.

"It's important to emphasize that people need to trust us and our decision on when it's

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Common Sense Loses Again At Last Minute, a Turk-Armenian Deal Fails

By Blaine Harden

ISTANBUL — This is a tale of how seven decades of hatred almost gave way to common sense.

The story, which unfolds amid the wreckage of the former Soviet Union, features two of the 20th century's most unyielding antagonists: Christian Armenia and Muslim Turkey.

The cast includes an Istanbul millionaire of Jewish origins, a Washington lawyer of Armenian descent and a fickle chorus of Turkish and Armenian politicians. U.S. diplomats move in the shadows as would-be matchmakers.

The plot is as simple as "you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours." Landlocked Armenia needs Turkey for access to the Black Sea. Turkey needs Armenia for access to Central Asia.

Yet, there is an unhappy ending. Borders remain closed, goods are not moving and mutual economic benefit is frittered away.

The moral, if one can be drawn from the new world disorder that

has supplanted the Soviet empire, is this: Never underestimate the ease with which common sense can sink into the muck of ethnic violence, political posturing and bitter, unforgetting memories.

"Turkey has got a past to live up to; nobody is going to forget that," grumbled Van Z. Krikorian, a Washington lawyer of Armenian descent who lobbies for the Armenian cause and who traveled to Turkey to try to make the deal work.

"The Armenians cling to the hate idea and yet they want to change their economy. It is so childish," said Ishak Alaton, the Istanbul millionaire who traveled to Armenia to try to make the deal work.

It was last fall in the waning days of the Soviet Union, that the idea of a common-sense rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey was cooked up.

Armenian trade representatives requested a meeting in Moscow with Mr. Alaton, a Turkish contractor who has had wide experience in the Soviet republics. The Armenians had high-level instruc-

tions to make Mr. Alaton a sweet offer, one viewed as lucrative for his company and for Turkey.

Mr. Alaton needed no persuasion. He loved the idea.

"If you want to go to Central Asia, you have to go through Armenia," Mr. Alaton said. "There is no other way."

Like thousands of Turkish entrepreneurs, he is eager to do business in the resource-rich East.

"I'm a Turkish businessman of Jewish descent," Mr. Alaton said during a recent interview in his spacious top-floor office here. "My people have been here in Istanbul for 500 years. I think the Armenians picked me because I am a Jew who would perhaps be more open-minded than a Muslim and because I could make the right contacts with the Foreign Ministry in Ankara."

The Armenians proposed a private venture to enlarge and modernize the port of Trabzon on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. Bonded cargo could then be

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Junk Mail's Passage to India

By Steve Coll

BOMBAY — Four times daily at the White House, the switchboard lights up and Amir Shroff is on the line again from Bombay, asking to speak with Chief of Staff Samuel K. Skinner or Barbara Bush or sometimes the president himself.

To White House telephone operators, Mr. Shroff is no doubt a nuisance, one crank caller among many. The same is probably true at the Supreme Court, to which he sends faxes and telegrams, and on Capitol Hill, where he peppers members' offices with calls and messages.

But here in a splashed, fetid apartment half a

world away sits the man behind the pleading voice, and he has a story to tell.

"I lost my business, I lost my money, I lost my health. I lost everything," he said.

All of it happened after Mr. Shroff, a provincial junk dealer from interior India, fell into the great sea of American junk mail. His is a tale of confusion and crossed signals in the postmodern global village.

For 20 years Mr. Shroff made a living buying and selling junk in Hyderabad, an overcrowded, squalid city in central India. Business was good, but he chafed for something bigger. A brother had moved to Illinois and wrote that America was a

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In '92 Campaign, Brown Contradicts His Earlier Stands

By Jeffrey Schmalz

Washington — Listen to the voices of Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. over the years: Limits on campaign contributions are "a violation of free speech." National health insurance is out of the question, an invitation to "runaway inflation." Economic growth cannot be maintained forever; Americans must accept "an era of limits."

If those positions sound the opposite of what the former California governor is pitching on the campaign trail these days, it is because they are.

The Jerry Brown running for president in 1992 is at odds on crucial issues and campaign themes with the Jerry Brown who ran for president in 1976, the Jerry Brown who tried again in 1980 and even the Jerry Brown of just a year ago. "You grow. You learn from mistakes. Positions evolve," the candidate explained in an interview, pointing out that the country had changed greatly since he first ran for president at the age of 37.

Many political figures shift their stands over the years, sometimes out of expediency, sometimes out of a genuine change in circumstances and convictions, sometimes because the responsibilities of governing overtake the promises of campaigning.

But even Mr. Brown's supporters acknowledge that his shifts have come more often and been more fundamental than those of most other politicians.

Mr. Brown has become a champion of limiting campaign contributions to \$100; it has been a hallmark of his campaign, as he says that to take more money is to be corrupted.

But in years before, he energetically sought much larger contributions, both for the Democratic Party in California, of which he was chairman, and for his own political action committee.

In Michigan this month, Mr. Brown placed second in the Democratic primary largely because of his opposition to free trade with Mexico, which car workers say will cost them jobs.

But as a Senate candidate in California in 1982, with the state's economy tight and Mexican immigrants pouring in, he called for close economic ties with Mexico and forming "a North American Common Market."

Mr. Brown now favors limits on the length of terms of elected officials, but in 1990 he opposed them. This year he supports gun controls, as he did in the 1976 presidential

campaign, but in the 1980 campaign, at a meeting of gun owners, he dismissed controls as the start of government restrictions on private lives.

In 1979, Mr. Brown rejected national health care as too expensive, but this month, with health care one of the big issues in the campaign, he embraced the idea.

"You have to remember that Jerry Brown is a work in progress," said Bill Carrick, a Democratic poll taker in California.

"He's a very shrewd politician, very shrewd. I wouldn't dismiss political moves for his changes in position. On the other hand, don't forget he started very young. He's constantly re-evaluating who he is, what he thinks about the issues. To some that's positive; to some it's negative."

In addition to the shifts on individual issues has come a fundamental shift in the main themes of Mr. Brown's campaigns.

In 1976, he bore a message of austerity, telling Americans to buckle down and realize that rampant growth and consumption were over.

"We are entering an era of limits," he said then. "And we all need to get used to it."

By 1980, having lost with that message, Mr. Brown's campaign theme had changed to "protect the earth, serve the people and explore the universe."

After he wound up without any primary victories that year, Mr. Brown announced he was going to rethink his message.

What emerged is this year's campaign: an appeal to public anger at government and an attack on "a ruling elite of insiders who serve only themselves."

The balanced-budget amendment that he advocated in 1980 has been replaced as the campaign's main economic theme by the flat-rate income tax.

Exploration of the universe has turned into proposals to build high-speed trains.

"Jerry has no political or ideological anchor," said Mickey Kantor, who is running the Clinton campaign this year and ran Mr. Brown's previous campaigns for president and senator.

"I'm saddened, frankly, by his kind of politics. I think he once had something to offer. Now he's a groping politician looking for the next thing he can exploit."

Mr. Brown sees it differently. "You experiment," he said in the interview.

"You have to learn. You can't keep repeating."



Mr. Brown signing an autograph in Montpelier, Vermont, ahead of the state's caucuses Tuesday.

Will Clinton's Openness Hurt? Past Marijuana Use Is Not Always Fatal to a Candidacy

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Bill Clinton's acknowledgment that he had tried marijuana "a time or two" at Oxford was similar to statements by Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona.

But until Sunday, Mr. Clinton essentially had evaded the question by telling interviewers on several occasions that he never violated U.S. or Arkansas drug laws.

His initial response to such questions by the Arkansas news media was, "It's one of your business."

But as the campaign has unfolded, so have his answers. When he was asked Wednesday by the New York Daily News editorial board if he had ever engaged in drug use, Mr. Clinton replied, according to The Associated Press, "I have never broken the laws of my country."

Asked if he had ever attended a party where drugs were used, he reportedly said, "Not in 20 years since I've been in college."

On Sunday, Mr. Clinton was asked if he had ever broken any state or international law. He replied: "I've never broken any state laws, and when I was in England, I experimented with marijuana a time or two. And I didn't like it, and I didn't inhale and I didn't try it again."

Mr. Clinton was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford in 1968-1969.

Asked the same question about marijuana use, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown replied: "No, I agree with Clinton. Why don't you lay off this stuff?"

He added, "What you did 20 years ago is not relevant."

Questions about past drug use have emerged as a ritual of public-office seekers since a Supreme Court nominee, Douglas H. Ginsburg, withdrew his name in 1987 after acknowledging occasional use of marijuana in the 1960s and 1970s.

Judge Ginsburg, a federal appeals court judge nominated by President Ronald Reagan, said he had last smoked the drug seven years before the nomination and called it a "mistake."

Following that incident, two Democratic candidates in the 1988 presidential primaries — Mr. Gore and Mr. Babbitt — acknowledged use of marijuana in their youth.

Both men eventually withdrew from the race, but not because of questions over marijuana use.

Nor did past marijuana experience hurt Justice Thomas. Four years after Judge Ginsburg's fall, he told the Bush administration last summer that he had tried the drug as a college student and later considered it a mistake. The White House said that no one should be

disqualified from high office because of such youthful experimentation. And Justice Thomas went on to be confirmed.

The question of marijuana use came up Sunday in a televised debate between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Brown, who are seeking the Democratic presidential nomination. It shifted the focus from other issues that revealed the strikingly different visions of the two candidates.

Mr. Brown stressed the Democratic tradition of government obligation to the poor, saying that the battle against "income inequality and racism" must become "a national imperative."

Mr. Clinton pressed the case for a new liberalism that places obligations on the beneficiaries of government programs.

Asked about a growing urban underclass of people, some of whom are "unwilling, unskilled and socially unprepared" for full-time work, Mr. Brown focused on the failure of government while Mr. Clinton stressed the responsibilities of beneficiaries of government programs to improve themselves.

Witness Assailed By Gotti's Lawyer

United Press International

NEW YORK — The defense attorney for the reputed Mafia boss John Gotti renewed his attack on the government's star witness Monday, describing him as a "serial killer" out to save his own skin.

The lawyer, Albert Krieger, denounced the testimony of Mr. Gotti's former right-hand man, Salvatore Gravano, who spent days on the witness stand describing mob murders and betrayals. He reminded the jury that Mr. Gravano had confessed to 19 murders.

"We're talking about the overriding viciousness of Salvatore Gravano," Mr. Krieger told the jurors. "He doesn't appear to have fangs. He doesn't drool. He doesn't look like a repetitive serial killer. He looks like one of us. Take that man's word," he added, whirling around and pointing to Mr. Gotti, "and send that man to jail."

Brown Used Insider Connections

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a Democratic presidential candidate, acknowledges that he has used the kind of insider influence he criticized in others to help a California pharmaceutical company with which he was connected in its battle with federal AIDS drug regulators.

But after saying Sunday that he had used his "connections" to reach an influential congressman on behalf of the man who had hired him as a \$20,000-a-year corporate director, Mr. Brown said that he now wants to expose and stop exactly that kind of practice.

The former California governor was questioned on television about a report that he had called

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, seeking help for ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc. in its dispute with the Food and Drug Administration over the licensing of the drug ribavirin.

At the time that Mr. Brown made the call in 1988, and for three years thereafter, he was a director of an ICN subsidiary, ICN Biomedicals Inc.

Both companies are run by Milan Panic, who is described by Mr. Brown as a political "supporter for 20 years" and is listed in Federal Election Commission records as the largest contributor to Mr. Brown's political action committee, the USA Committee.



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Libya: Let's See the Facts

There is bitter comedy in the spectacle of Libya's Moammar Gadhafi piously claiming the protection of world law to stave off United Nations sanctions. This is the renegade who has armed terrorist groups, whose gunmen have shot up embassies and slain opponents in exile.

Even so, valid doubts remain about indicting Libya alone as the culprit in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. The Bush administration has yet to explain its abrupt retreat from initial claims that the Lockerbie bombing was the vengeful work of Ahmed Jibril, a Palestinian under Syrian control.

Cynics suggest that the administration finds it convenient to downplay Syria's dreadful terrorist record now that Damascus has joined Middle East peace negotiations. And pinning all the blame on Colonel Gadhafi may be expedient for an administration eager to humble Libya in an election year.

Libya was quite likely involved. Meticulous British and American police work has

established a chain of evidence linking the Lockerbie outrage to explosives allegedly planted by two Libyans. So the Security Council has demanded their surrender for trial in either Britain or the United States.

Colonel Gadhafi first offered to try the suspects in Libya. Then his diplomats said Libya would turn them over to the Arab League. Now the slippery colonel pleads for delay until the World Court has ruled on Libya's claims that its promise to try the suspects complies with aviation treaties.

His squirming reflects fear of UN sanctions that would cut Libya's aviation links. Sanctions have grown real teeth in recent years, and if ever there was a deserving target it is Libya. But advocates of sanctions need to make a plausible case for denying Libya's request for a World Court ruling before the Security Council acts. Doubts and suspicions are apt to linger until Washington finally divulges everything it knows about Lockerbie.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Nuclear Ups and Downs

Rocky Flats, the nuclear weapons plant near Denver, never was a tidy operation. Now Rockwell International Corp., which ran it for the federal government until 1989, has pleaded guilty to violating the environmental laws and agreed to pay \$18.5 million in fines. Weapons production at the plant ended three years ago, probably permanently. This case nicely illustrates the way things are going in the present phase of the nuclear age — not at all badly, but oddly.

In the 1980s the Reagan administration's Defense and Energy departments pressed the weapons plants hard to maintain a high rate of production for the arms buildup against the Soviets. That raised certain dangers, since most of the plants had been built decades earlier and much of the equipment was worn and obsolete. Like other contractors running these factories for the government, Rockwell raised questions about the improvements that they increasingly required. But the answer was generally that the defense budget had no money for plant improvements and that the weapons were needed fast. All of that went on behind a veil of deepest secrecy until the late 1980s, when the Environmental Protection Agency began to assert that its regulations applied to the plants.

Caught between conflicting policies and

agencies of the same government, Rockwell in desperation finally sued to force a decision on which it was to obey. But the suit was dropped because, at about the same time, Rockwell decided to get out of Rocky Flats altogether. The violations to which it has now pleaded guilty involve the storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. As part of the settlement, the government is to declare that there was no substantial danger to the health of the plant's neighbors.

No nuclear weapons have been produced in the United States for three years, not because of an international arms control treaty or a deliberate change in American strategy but because of the unforeseen application of the environmental laws. No doubt a way would have been found around the laws if the country had been facing a severe military challenge. But there is equally little doubt that, in the absence of environmental enforcement, these plants would still be chugging along routinely building more weapons for an army that is already large. It was very good luck, but nothing more than luck, that the Soviet threat began to fade at just about the same time that the courts began to impose the federal waste and water standards on the federal government's own weapons factories.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Jerry Brown, Peronist

It is June 1973, the year before Jerry Brown was first elected governor of California. Argentina's repackaged populist legend, Juan Peron, returns to Buenos Aires in triumph. As his plane approaches, more than a million impressed supporters line the expressway. They constitute an impressively broad coalition: countercultural revolutionaries, blue-collar workers, Catholic mystics, hard-core fascists. Just how impressively broad seems clear minutes later when gunfire erupts and Peronists, united only by their hero's stirring oratory, start shooting Peronists. Even so, the coalition endures; a few months later, Juan Peron is elected president. America is not Argentina. And Jerry Brown remains a long shot for the Democratic nomination, let alone for president. Still, there is an instructive parallel. Playing fast and loose with powerful political emotions, he offers himself, like Peron, as the leader of an impressively broad coalition.

Rocklessly, he courts different constituencies with different, even contradictory positions. Which would guide him as president? If his candidacy is for real, there has to come a moment of truth.

He has come this far largely on the strength of what urban teenagers call attitude — a stance that only angry outsiders can be trusted not to sell out. He reaches out like a snarling Oliver Stone hero or rap star to audiences turned off by conventional politics. He does democracy a huge favor when he exhorts alienated voters to re-enter politics. But so far he has offered his followers only the rush of protest. He is quick with scattershot debating points. Translating them into policies could leave even his most enthusiastic supporters feeling betrayed.

Having spent eight years as a competent

governor of the largest state, he knows government inside out. He is too smart for his incoherencies to arise from ignorance. They smack, rather, of a renegade's bid to tap the politics of anger.

Jerry Brown, of the pilgrimages to Calcutta, Africa and Japan, is a convinced internationalist. As a Californian he understands the growing integration of the U.S. and Mexican economies. As governor he favored the trend. Just last month he impatiently reminded a debate questioner that siding Russia creates jobs and markets for Americans. But this month in Michigan he played to autoworkers' fears, indicting free trade for letting good jobs slip south of the border. Now, back in trade-dependent New York, he does a double reverse, denying that he is a protectionist and recalling that his home state's economy also depends on trade.

Consider abortion. Jerry Brown, gray-haired alumnus of the California 1960s, believes in full reproductive rights for women. But he also agrees with Mother Teresa that abortion is "the killing of the unborn."

Consider the Middle East. Last week he told Ted Koppel on ABC that as president he would do all in his power to stop Israeli settlements in the West Bank. But, he added, he would not withhold U.S. loan guarantees over the issue. All in his power?

Jerry Brown is fast on his feet. He argues that his diverse positions can be reconciled. Maybe so, metaphysically. Rather than programmatic consistency, he offers attitudinal consistency: a sharp-edged anger that resonates among a variety of Americans. If he wants the rest of America to pay attention, he will need to start translating attitude into plausible proposals.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Burma and Its Neighbors

Burma's military government appears determined to secure pride of place among the pariah governments of the world, such as those of Iraq and Libya. Not content with killing thousands of its own protesting people in the streets of Rangoon in 1988 and refusing obstinately and shamelessly to hand over power to the National League for Democracy that won a landslide victory in elections in May 1990, the regime has decided to persecute one of its minority groups. In the past year close to 210,000 Rohingyas, a Muslim minority in Burma's western province of Arakan, have been forced to flee their country to escape killing and looting by Rangoon's troops. Outside of a perverse pleasure in pogroms, the reason appears to be an attempt to pander to the large Buddhist population by giving them the Rohingyas land.

Although individual states of the Asso-

ciation of Southeast Asian Nations have expressed concern over the expulsion of the Rohingyas, ASEAN itself has not taken a stand. This could be because it does not want to set a precedent by identifying itself with a religious group in a region where there are numerous religious minorities. The problem for ASEAN is whether its own international credibility would be affected by remaining silent.

Silence may be misunderstood by the international community as acquiescence in the ongoing repression in Burma. It is this threat to the collective reputation of ASEAN that should prompt it to repressure the situation. Constructive engagement surely does not mean total disengagement from principles. Instead, constructive engagement must allow ASEAN to use its influence on the Burmese regime to check further departures from internationally accepted codes of behavior.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

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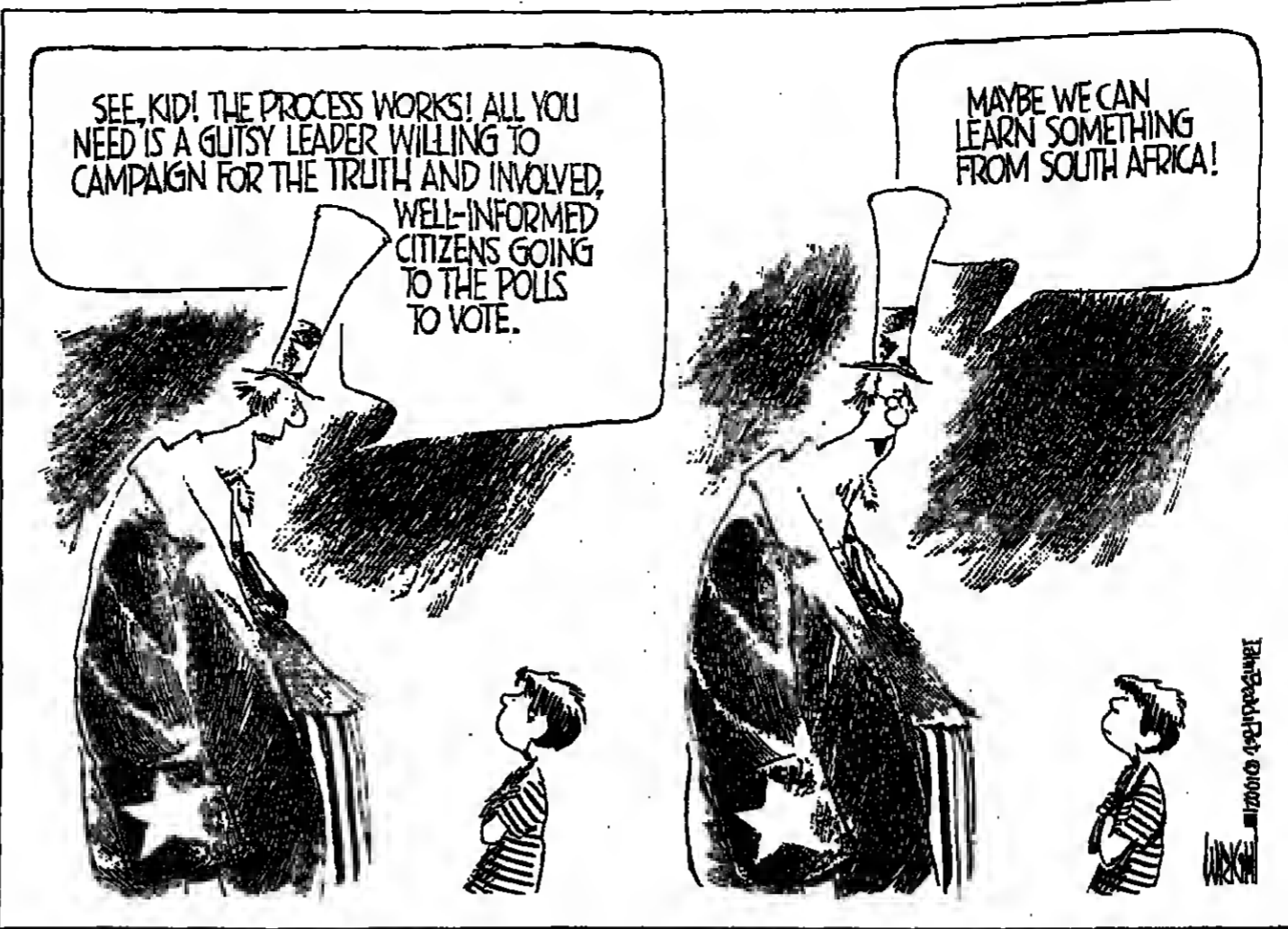
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Kohl Decided and the Decision Was Unfortunate

By Jim Hoagland

TOKYO — Few political leaders have contributed as much to international stability over the past decade as Helmut Kohl. That makes two recent serious errors in judgment by the German chancellor all the more puzzling and distressing for Germany's friends abroad.

The most damaging error was Mr. Kohl's verbal assault on Jews who criticized him for offering tea and sympathy to Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Waldheim is in the final months of a presidency awarded him by Austrian voters willing to overlook his youthful indiscretions while serving with the Nazi army in the Balkans. Mr. Kohl seems to have joined the Austrian electorate in concluding that nobody is perfect, except perhaps himself.

"Whom I met here in Munich, I as chancellor will decide," Mr. Kohl blustered on national television after receiving Mr. Waldheim in the Bavarian capital on Friday. "I do not need any advice on that." He either misses or evades the point.

No one challenges the German chancellor's "right" to choose his guests. What has been challenged is the wisdom and sensitivity of his choice. Like it or not, he is accountable to the German nation and to the world community when it comes to actions that revive memories of the Nazi era.

The World Jewish Congress was justified in slaming Mr. Kohl's decision to receive Mr. Waldheim, who has been shunned by Western leaders since his election in 1986.

Mr. Kohl compounded his misjudgment by launching a misguided attack on the congress for allegedly opposing German unification. The organization has consistently denied that position. Even if it were true, the congress would have been in the good company of the French and British governments, among others.

The chancellor plays with fire. He uses unification, Germany's most emotional national issue, as a shield against criticism of his actions by Jews. He cannot be unaware of both the symbolism and the real dangers that his words encourage. His not very veiled message is that some foreigners have no right to pass judgment on German actions.

This from a leader who in Washington last month openly intervened in the American political process with an unnecessarily warm endorsement of his host, President George Bush. Mr. Kohl's words at a White House news conference with Mr. Bush went beyond what was required, or prudent, for a visiting foreign leader.

That cloying intervention was Mr. Kohl's other puzzling error in judgment. It may have been intended as consolation to Mr. Bush for the German leader's failure to bring with him European concessions that would break the deadlock in the Uruguay Round multinational trade talks.

Chancellor Kohl sought agreement from President Bush to make a deal now or to postpone the GATT talks — anything, in short, to get the trade dispute off the agenda of the July summit of the Group of Seven industrial democracies, which Mr. Kohl will host in Munich.

Disappointed that Mr. Kohl had not laid down the law to the French and to his own German farmers on the key issue of slashing agricultural subsidies, Mr. Bush would not agree to a formal postponement now. The opaque statements the American president and his guest uttered at their joint press conference only hinted at their impasse.

The impression has spread on Embassy Row in

Washington that the last hope for a GATT breakthrough this year evaporated with Mr. Kohl's failure to bridge the trade gap in Washington. Negotiations are likely to limp along with no real commitment for a conclusion before the American elections in November.

The GATT dispute involves difficult issues that Mr. Kohl alone cannot be fairly expected to resolve. To blame him or any other single leader for this problem, or to portray the GATT deadlock as a sign of "new assertiveness" by Germany, is unfair. My argument with Mr. Kohl's recent actions does not lie there.

Unification meant the end of limited sovereignty for Germany. Germany's decisions and actions on trade talks, or in recognizing breakaway Yugoslav republics, have to be judged by their content and effect, not by the fact that it is Germany that is sending Mr. Waldheim and then bullying Jews who question the meeting are acts that fall into a totally different category.

In the long quest during the Cold War for security, unification and the stability that Germans hold dear, German officials repeatedly pleaded not to be "singled out" — not to be isolated within the Atlantic Alliance and required to carry special burdens. It was a fair request that was honored by Germany's allies, beginning with America.

Mr. Kohl has singularized Germany with one ill-considered meeting, a meeting that no other Western political leader would host. He has offered support and rehabilitation to a man who has come to symbolize a complacency about anti-Semitism and a willful amnesia about the horrors of the Nazi era. There are words to describe such behavior by Mr. Kohl. "Assertive" is not one of them.

The Washington Post

To Work, Help for the Ex-Soviets Has to Be Smart

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — As the American foreign policy establishment stampeedes toward a megabillion-dollar comprehensive "aid" program for the ex-Soviet Union, consider the following facts:

- These states have 44 nuclear power plants, including 15 of the Chernobyl style, many of which are in terrible shape and could spring radioactive leaks. One near St. Petersburg leaked two weeks ago.
- Ukraine and Kazakhstan now threaten to take control of intercontinental-range missiles on their territory. If they do they would instantly become the third- and fourth-largest nuclear powers after the United States and Russia.
- The debt of Russia is running at 25 percent of its total government expenditures for the first quarter of this year. There is massive underpayment of taxes by business enterprises and local governments.
- Wages have dropped so low relative to freed prices that some 90

percent of Russians now live below subsistence levels. Subsistence is about 1,500 rubles monthly, while per capita income now totals about 900 rubles monthly or \$8.25. Life will get much worse if, as expected, production in key sectors falls an additional 50 percent this year.

The ex-Soviet states are now meeting only 30 percent of their interest payments (and almost no principal) on debts to the West of \$70 billion. Most of this is owed to or guaranteed by Western governments.

Various forms of Western aid to the ex-Soviet states totaled about \$50 billion in the last 20 months, and the money has virtually disappeared without a trace or a dent on the economic picture. Tens of billions in hard currency controlled by Communist Party officials also vanished in the last two years.

These sad facts, plus civil and ethnic wars and the lack of cooperation

among the ex-Soviet republics, suggest that the new states are nearing military, economic and political anarchy.

Such considerations should cause U.S. political leaders to think again, and hard, about rescue plans. The danger is that America will waste billions and, even more tragically, fail to zero in on what can be realistically accomplished by outside aid.

My particular concern is Richard Nixon's recent proposal for a comprehensive aid plan. He argued that anything less would ignite a "Who lost Russia?" debate. He accused George Bush of playing "a penny-ante game" where the stakes were geopolitical survival. He called for tens of billions of dollars to stabilize the ruble and more tens of billions in other help. He made more modest and practical proposals as well, but the political scramble he triggered.

President Bush, stung by the Nixon

Ostracize the Dictatorship in Burma

By Stephen B. Cohen

WASHINGTON — The country called Myanmar by its military dictators but otherwise known as Burma has turned into a killing field. Since early this year the army has tortured ethnic minorities — burning villages, torturing and forcing thousands to become military porters and to move into labor camps. Almost 200,000 refugees fled to Bangladesh.

The United Nations is sending Undersecretary-General Jan Elias

Other countries have been even more helpful to the regime. Foreign trade and investment help sustain the military's hold on power.

In 1988, after the regime massacred thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators, Burma's \$500 million a year in international foreign aid was suspended and the regime was nearly bankrupt. With no cash to buy weapons, the army was literally running out of bullets.

Strapped for hard currency, the regime, which had restricted foreign trade and investment in order to isolate the country, reversed course and solicited foreign business. According to the Burma Action Group, a British human rights organization, the military "began to sell Burma's natural resources like fast food."

Thai businesses, with the help of the Thai army's commander, General Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, bought the rights to clear-cut Burma's teak forests. Logging concessions, which have also been sold to companies from Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan, now generate an estimated \$112 million annually.

Ten international companies (including Amoco, Unocal, Idemitsu and Royal Dutch Shell) are investing \$320 million in oil exploration. Austrian, Japanese, Singaporean, South Korean and Thai corporations are running department stores, renovating hotels, mining precious gems and building gas pipelines. Pepsi-Cola has opened a bottling plant.

With the stampede of foreign

business, foreign currency reserves jumped from less than \$12 million in 1988 to \$900 million in 1991.

Burma uses this hard currency to expand and modernize its army rather than to benefit the people.

In 1988 the armed forces totaled perhaps 190,000. By late 1991 they reached almost 300,000. Military expenditures amount to 60 percent of the government's budget.

China by far Burma's largest arms supplier, sold the army more than \$1 billion worth of aircraft, armored vehicles and small arms in 1990; it also trains Burmese pilots.

Other suppliers of military equipment since 1988 include Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Japan has exported more than 15,000 Isuzu, Nissan and Toyota trucks, which are being used by the Burmese military — an action publicly criticized by European Community officials. Japan has also resumed development aid, worth \$134 million in 1991.

Since foreign economic ties finance Burmese repression, it is hard to imagine a stronger case for worldwide sanctions on trade and investment to promote human rights. Rather than opposing such sanctions, the Bush administration should lead a United Nations effort to impose them on Burma's ruthless military regime.

Foreign trade helps sustain the regime.

son to Bangladesh to investigate human rights abuses among the refugees. And Norway has pressed the Security Council to impose an international arms embargo.

While the United States has imposed a ban on arms sales and opposed any international aid for Burma, it could do much more.

U.S.-Burmese trade, although relatively small, has doubled since 1988. In 1990, Congress authorized the president to impose trade and investment sanctions. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously asked the administration to seek a UN arms embargo.

President George Bush has refused to do any of this. The deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, Kenneth Quinn, has testified before Congress that the administration's policy in East Asia is to oppose economic sanctions. Burma, apparently, is no exception.

The writer, professor of law at Georgetown University, was deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

First priority must go to the nukes. This means immediate help to repair or shut down unsafe nuclear reactors. It means talking very tough with Ukraine and others about their nuclear weapons aspirations, and putting experts on the ground now to help them dismantle weapons.

The second priority should be agriculture and food aid. Without bread, the return of dictatorships will be inevitable.

The third priority has to be sending experts and technical aid directly to groups committed to running businesses and making democracy work.

The stakes could not be higher. All the more reason for substantial, practical and immediate aid — not for grand illusions.

The New York Times

Principles: Hayek and Douglas

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Friedrich von Hayek, the economist whose ideas shaped the thinking of a generation of conservatives, died last Monday aged 92. On Thursday a Washington dinner commemorated the 100th birthday of the late Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, an economist who became a role model to a generation of liberal politicians.

The two men seemingly were opposites, but they shared a stiff-necked stubbornness of conviction. Ostracized for much of their careers, they achieved an influence far more enduring than did those who smothered them.

Their paths crossed briefly in 1948 at the University of Chicago. Mr. Douglas was on his way out of the economics department into the first of his three terms as a senator at just about the time that the Austrian-born Mr. Hayek arrived from London to take up a scholarly post at the university's Committee on Social Thought — because the economics department would not have Hayek had published "The Road to Serfdom," a book that outraged conventional wisdom by arguing that central economic planning inevitably led to despotic government. He saw the malevolent fruits of the disease both in Nazi Germany and in Communist Russia. He thought he detected the seeds of the same disease in the growing intellectual appeal of socialism in Britain.

He understood, he said in the preface, that his argument "is certain to offend many people with whom I wish to live on friendly terms." He added: "It is certain to prejudice the reception of the results of the more strictly academic work to which all my inclinations lead me... In spite of this, I have come to regard the writing of this book as a duty which I must not evade."

The book was viewed as heresy in Britain, where socialists were about to come to power, and Mr. Hayek was exiled to Chicago, where he was still something of an iconoclast.

Meanwhile, Mr. Douglas came to the Senate and immediately made it clear he would not compromise on principle to gain popularity and power.

The Senate of the 1950s was dominated by Southern Bourbons, who used its arcane procedures to foil every effort to end legal segregation of the races and reduce the tax loopholes that benefited the oil, gas, timber and agriculture barons of their states. Mr. Douglas began battling against the lenient filibuster rules and the stacked Senate committee system that protected the privileged positions of the white and the wealthy. He lost again and again but never quit.

This was a Quaker who enlisted as a Marine Corps private at age 30, insisted on combat duty, and when his arm was destroyed on Okinawa reached up with his uninjured hand to remove his major's insignia so the medics would treat him no better than anyone else.

This was a man so punctilious about honesty, his former colleague William Proxmire recalled, that not only did he reject all the perks of office, but when his secretary would inform him of a phone call from a lobbyist, Mr. Douglas was trying to duck, he would step into the corridor before allowing the secretary to say, "Senator Douglas is out of the office."

The Senate powers denied Mr. Douglas chairmanships and leadership positions. But he fought them every day, and in time saw the measures he had championed — civil rights bills particularly — become law.

As for Mr. Hayek, his intellectual came more slowly. It was in 1975, 35 years after publication of "The Road to Serfdom," that a disciple, Margaret Thatcher, became prime minister of Britain; two years after that, Ronald Reagan brought Mr. Hayek's ideas to Washington. Jack Kemp and other younger Republicans learned from reading Mr. Hayek to think of themselves as "classical liberals" who believe that economic freedom empowers people, not as "conservatives" seeking to protect the status quo.

Another of Mr. Hayek's books, "The Constitution of Liberty," is "the book that set me off on my journey," Mr. Kemp said. Edwin Feulner, president of the Heritage Foundation, said: "The whole framework of what we believe in — it all started with Hayek."

But the final proof of Mr. Hayek's theories came in the last years of his life, when the East European countries and finally the Soviet Union threw off their Communist shackles.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hayek had very different principles, but they had principles — and the courage to stick to them.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Too Close to Salute

ALGIERS — M. Cambon, Governor of Algeria, paid a visit on Tuesday [March 21] to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, on board his yacht Foros. The English third-class cruiser, Conquest, on entering the port two days ago, neglected to salute either the French flag or the Russian yacht Foros. Captain Henderson, in command of the Conquest, on being asked to explain replied that his omission to salute was due to the fear that the firing of his big guns might have caused damage to the Foros and the torpedo-boat Conquerer, moored alongside the British vessel.

1917: Help From Britain

LONDON — The United States will have the benefit of the experiences of Great Britain and her allies in military preparations during the early stages of the war, such as the raising of armies, their transportation to the battle lines, the checkmating of Prus-

sian plots of every kind and the stamping out of the one-time gigantic German spy system. Records, statistics and detailed reports have been forwarded to Washington. The information will be of utmost importance to the United States in shaping its work on the serious program ahead.

1942: Anti-War Actor

HOLLYWOOD — [From our New York edition:] Lew Ayres, star of "All Quiet on the Western Front," one of the most powerful anti-war films Hollywood ever made, left tonight [March 30] for a conscientious objectors' camp in Oregon. War, he told his selective service board, was as abhorrent to him in real life as it was upon the screen nearly fifteen years ago. Mr. Ayres was the first motion-picture star to refuse to fight on the basis of his religious convictions. Fellow motion-picture stars professed amazement at his decision. Some said they believed that he had ruined his future as a film actor.

OPINION

America's West: After the Mirages, Hopeful Realism

By Wallace Stegner

STANFORD, California—Once I said in print that the remaining Western wilderness is the geography of hope, and I have written, believing what I wrote, that the West at large is hope's native home...

MEANWHILE

Denver, Phoenix, Tucson, every artificial urban enclave. Tree rings inform us that droughts of that duration have occurred. Every Western city bent for expansion might ponder the history of Mesa Verde...

When I return to the Rocky Mountain states, where I am most at home, or escape into the California backlands from the suburbia where I live, the smell of distance catches me...

In "California," James Houston asks what should be a preposterous question: "Suppose 10 million people were living in a semidesert where there was not one adequate source of water closer than 200 miles?"

Five years of drought have not even slowed the growth. But 10 would, and 15 would stop it cold, and 20 would send people reeling back not only from Los Angeles but from San Diego, Albuquerque...

Production of goose liver, the relentless force-feeding and the cutting-off of beaks should be the decisive factors in this whole debate. LEONORA de WAL, Rocca di Papa, Italy.

I wholeheartedly agree with your editor's note (March 25) regarding readers' misgivings on the consumption of foie gras. Should you receive too many tins of same, kindly send some to my address. R.A. OHL, Bazinville, France.

With anti-Semitism again on the rise, why are the churches so silent? Knowing its dangers, why don't they use their influence to stop it? They should say quite simply that Jews, like all human beings, should be respected. CLAIRE LEGRAND, Paris.

I see that your American readers are puzzled that the French have fewer heart attacks although they eat foie gras and fatty cheeses and drink wine. The reason may be simply that what they eat counts less than the way they eat it. The resultant happiness probably outweighs any dietary effects. JULIAN KRELMAN, Paris.

Why this incredible fuss about eating or not eating foie gras? Whether or not it is good for humans, it is bad for the goose! The incredible cruelty involved in the production of goose liver, the relentless force-feeding and the cutting-off of beaks should be the decisive factors in this whole debate.

Under Deng, a Silent Upheaval

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The word is racing gleefully through Beijing intellectual circles, reported The New York Times's Nicholas Kristof early this year, "that an increasingly visible American political forecaster, renowned for his clairvoyance, has declared that there will be immense changes in China in 1992."

This mysterious Nostadamus (a prophet without honor in his own country) has already been proven partly right. Chinese Communist hard-liners led by the ideologue Chen Yun, 86, saw Soviet disintegration as proof that reform was heresy, and that decentralization was "economic warlordism."

That brought the old anti-Maoist economic reformer, Deng Xiaoping, 87, rolling out of bed for his last hurrah. "Some comrades inside the party remain muddleheaded," he charged. "Had it not been for our reform over the past 10 years, our situation could have been worse than the U.S.S.R.'s."

China-watchers tell of the cultural struggle between the rigid north and the liberalizing south; between the inward-looking Yellow River mindset of the interior and the "blue water" mindset of the ports of Shanghai and Guangzhou, formerly Canton. Mao and Chen Yun were Yellow River; Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping were blue-water.

Although Mr. Deng maintains that "we cannot do without dictatorship," he sees the need for the sort of capitalism now burgeoning in the blue water provinces. To dramatize his case, the old man went on a final campaign tour of China's southern models of free-market enterprise.

With control of the party to be decided this fall at the 14th Congress, the battle was joined. "Whoever is opposed to reform," Mr. Deng told the Chen faction, "must leave office." That was a warning to Prime Minister Li Peng, disliked by reformers and hated by intellectuals, who tries to straddle the fence between hard-line leftists and capitalist-roaders.

Editors put in power by the crackdown crew after the Tiananmen massacre blacked out Mr. Deng's tour. We are only now getting accounts of Mr. Deng's divisive speeches (a good argument for starting Radio Free Asia). But his strange message is getting through: Communism can succeed only through an infusion of capitalism.

For the paramount Communist leader to call for theoretical "revision" is a very big thing. Revisionism is counter-revolutionary, a sin ascribed by diehards to Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Deng is not talking about political freedom. He thinks the only way to hold together the 50 ethnic groups that make up China, not to mention Taiwan and Tibet, is to buy stability through prosperity. China, he believes, is more easily ruled if the people have full bellies than free minds.

I think he is wrong about that. Political and economic freedom are ultimately one and inseparable. But friends of mine in China who were distressed by the 1989 crackdown are encouraged by Mr. Deng's 1992 counterattack. They say that the Soviet mistake was in putting glasnost before perestroika. They prefer a more orderly upheaval, believing that if China puts capitalism to work, political freedom will follow.

President George H. W. Bush accepts Mr. Deng's half a loaf, and refuses to apply economic pressure to win human rights gains. Washington should be publicizing Mr. Deng's campaign, reaching out to his disciple, Zhu Rongji, while freezing out Mr. Chen's followers.

While hailing most of Mr. Deng's "four modernizations," the United States should remain Beijing of what the dissenter Wei Jingsheng, still in jail after 13 years, called the fifth modernization—democracy. Hunger has different forms; freedom to think can be as punishing as freedom to eat.

Will my off-the-wall soothsaying of "China convulses, goes democratic" come true? The timing may be optimistic, but rub the crystal ball. See how the suppressed story of Mr. Deng's tour has brought creative instability to this Year of the Monkey.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Candidates of Stature

The Democratic Party in the United States faces two problems. The short-term problem is that neither Jerry Brown nor Bill Clinton has the trust of a large number of Democrats. Neither will be able to beat George Bush unless the economy sinks deeper or President Bush stubs his toe badly.

The one candidate who inspires trust and is intellectually honest is Paul Tsongas. The suspension of his candidacy is an indictment of the system of choosing candidates.

The Democrats' only hope for victory in November is a July convention that drafts Mr. Tsongas, or someone else of character.

The second, and long-range, problem is the primary system. There is no legal requirement that a political party operate like a town meeting. Indeed, until the post-1968 "reforms," the Democratic Party was able to nominate the likes of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roose-

velt, Harry Truman, Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy at conventions run by professional politicians. The Republicans, in the same way, also fielded men of stature.

The much-maligned politicians of the smoke-filled rooms are professionals who know quality when they see it. They may not be paragons of virtue, but they have the sense to put real and valid choices before a party convention.

The present system does not produce the best candidates. It is a bathing-beauty contest, where intellectual dishonesty is at a premium and a large bankroll is necessary.

Let us hope for a return to political sanity before 1996.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Paris.

Fighting Anti-Semitism

Regarding "You Don't Have to Be Racist If You Vote for Buchanan" (Opinion, March 19) by William F. Buckley:

It is not A. M. Rosenthal's problem that a large number of people opted for Patrick Buchanan as a vote against President George Bush and saw nothing dangerous in doing so—it was their problem. Thank God someone (Mr. Rosenthal in this case) "sits home stewing about" such thinking.

Mr. Buckley says: "To have said something anti-Semitic does not necessarily justify the assumption that the person who said it is anti-Semitic. Even as to say something stupid does not justify assuming that the person who said it is stupid."

But stupidity, which can come from inexperience, unclear thinking or lack of intelligence, is not deliberately hurtful or hateful. Anti-Semitism, on the other hand, seeks intentionally to hurt or alienate an ethnic group. It is precisely that intention which must be examined. There should be no defense for anti-Semitism, or its promoters.

MONICA LOWY, Madrid.

With anti-Semitism again on the rise, why are the churches so silent? Knowing its dangers, why don't they use their influence to stop it? They should say quite simply that Jews, like all human beings, should be respected.

CLAIRE LEGRAND, Paris.

The Great Foie Gras Case

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LEONORA de WAL, Rocca di Papa, Italy.

I wholeheartedly agree with your editor's note (March 25) regarding readers' misgivings on the consumption of foie gras. Should you receive too many tins of same, kindly send some to my address. R.A. OHL, Bazinville, France.

Advertisement for Hyatt Hotels. Text: "In 9 of the world's most vibrant cities, Park Hyatt allows you to get away from it all. Without being removed from it all." Images of Park Hyatt hotels in London, Sydney, and other cities. Includes Hyatt logo and contact information: 1-800-233-1234.

Advertisement for Dubai Duty Free. Text: "Dubai Duty Free's 100th Finest Surprise will take you around the world... twice!" Includes image of a BMW 850i and details of a contest to win the car. Text: "Enter Dubai Duty Free's 100th Finest Surprise to win this powerful BMW 850i. And to celebrate our century break, the winner will also receive 2 first-class, round-the-world Emirates airline tickets." Lists names of winners: MR. EBRAHIM MOKHTARI, MS. EVELYN T. VILLAR, MR. WAHEED AL MOATAZ, DR. S. N. RAIZADA.

ASEAN Weighs Moves Against Abuses in Burma

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As a senior United Nations envoy prepares to visit Burma this week to try to halt the alleged persecution of the Muslim minority, Southeast Asian countries that have resisted Western proposals for sanctions against Rangoon say the time has come to speak out against abuses by the Burmese military regime.

Jan Eliasson, a UN undersecretary-general who holds the post of humanitarian relief coordinator, is to visit Burma on Thursday following a request by Bangladesh for Security Council action.

According to Bangladeshi officials, more than 210,000 Muslims, known as Rohingyas, have been driven from Burma into Bangladesh since December, creating a tense situation along the border.

The Rohingyas have accused Burmese troops of seizing their identity papers, confiscating property, raping women and killing those who protest.

Rangoon denies persecuting the Rohingyas. It says they are illegal immigrants who have no right to be in Burma, a predominantly Buddhist nation.

Tension is also high on Burma's frontier with Thailand. There have been several incursions into Thai territory this month

pressure to try to bring about change in Burma, arguing that it would only make the xenophobic Burmese junta more resistant to change.

In July, ASEAN foreign ministers rejected a call by the United States, the European Community and other Western nations to apply joint pressure on Burma to restore democracy and improve human rights.

However, analysts said Monday that recent actions by Burma have forced ASEAN countries to review their low-key approach.

Senior officials of the group are to meet next month to prepare an agenda for the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila in July and may decide to take up the issue then.

An editorial on Saturday in The Straits Times, Singapore's main English-language newspaper, said that ASEAN's continued silence "may be misunderstood by the international community as acquiescence in the on-going repression" in Burma.

The newspaper said that this "threat to the collective reputation of ASEAN" should prompt it to reappraise the situation.

"Constructive engagement surely does not mean total disengagement from principles. Instead, constructive engagement must allow ASEAN to use its influence on the Burmese regime to check further departures from internationally accepted codes of behavior," The Straits Times added.

In recent weeks, each of the six ASEAN countries has made public statements calling on Burma to show restraint.

Malaysia and Indonesia, both Muslim majority nations, warned Burma that its actions were unacceptable and threatened regional stability.

Singapore and Thailand, two of Burma's major trading partners, urged Rangoon to allow Burmese refugees to return home safely.

UN officials said that Mr. Eliasson's mission is mainly humanitarian, but that he will try to persuade Burma to stop persecuting the Muslims and take back the Rohingyas who have fled to Bangladesh.

If he fails, Western diplomats said that the UN Security Council is likely to take up the issue and may pass a resolution demanding that Rangoon halt repression and reinstate Burmese refugees.

Despite close military and economic ties with Burma, diplomats said that it was unlikely that China would use its position as one of the five permanent members of the council to veto such a resolution.

There are more than 40,000 Burmese sheltering in Thailand.

International aid workers have warned that a systematic policy of repression is being carried out by the Burmese junta against minorities and the mainstream political opposition in Burma may drive tens of thousands more refugees into neighboring Asian countries.

Amid growing concern that Burma may cause serious instability in the region, Najib Razak, the Malaysian defense minister, said recently that the Association of South East Asian Nations should consider adopting a unified stand to try to influence Burma by diplomatic means.

"We do not at this stage envisage the need for sanctions," Mr. Najib added.

ASEAN includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Until now, ASEAN has avoided public

U.S. Presses Savimbi on Allegations Ethnic Unrest Adds To Kenyan Malaise

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has written Jonas Savimbi, the U.S.-backed Angolan rebel leader, to demand a full explanation of charges about murder and human rights abuses within his movement, according to diplomatic sources.

The sources said the letter warned that failure to address charges about abuses in Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, could end Angola's cease-fire and United Nations-supervised elections scheduled for September.

The sources said they did not know when Mr. Savimbi might reply.

There have been sporadic reports for years of alleged torture and killing of Savimbi's rivals within UNITA. Last week, Mr. Savimbi confirmed that abuses had occurred, but he blamed a senior guerrilla commander and a high UNITA official who recently defected.

The latest charges include the presumed killing of Tito Chingumji, who was UNITA's principal representative here in the mid-1980s and helped win substantial U.S. weapons assistance for UNITA's struggle against Angola's then-Marxist government, and of Wilson dos Santos, another senior member of the movement.

Mr. Savimbi and his aides sought to blame their deaths or disappearances on two close associates who defected three weeks ago to a separatist movement in their home region of Cabinda.

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NAIROBI — In the past few days, many Kenyans — as well as the foreign donors who have sunk billions of dollars of aid into Kenya — have expressed concern that one of the few African countries with a relatively strong economy and capitalist economic practices may be in danger of unraveling.

In the last year or so, a series of events has contributed to a feeling of uncertainty in Kenya, which Washington until recently considered one of its strongest allies in Africa.

These events have included widespread charges of government corruption that have halted or cut the flow of foreign aid on which Kenya's economy depends, and caused protests against the government of President Daniel arap Moi that resulted in police attacks on demonstrators early this month.

The latest events to shake the nation, an outbreak of ethnic violence that claimed 60 lives over three weeks this month, have brought Kenya's problems into sharp relief, with opposition charges that the president or his aides were instrumental in fomenting the fighting.

In an editorial denouncing the government for the latest violence, which has left thousands homeless and houses and granaries burned, The Nation, Kenya's largest-circulation newspaper, said last week that the clashes were "creating political acrimony and tension that is threatening national unity."

Tension remains high in the western part of the country, where the tribal violence occurred, and in Nairobi, the capital, a pervasive unease prevails as concern mounts that Mr. Moi will be either unwilling or unable to calm ethnic distrust now rife in a country generally known for its tribal harmony.

In the last several days, religious leaders, opposition forces and

members of Mr. Moi's governing party have charged the government with fomenting the clashes as a way of proving that multiparty politics would not work here.

How Mr. Moi, 67, a member of the minority Kalenjin tribe, could expect to come out ahead by alienating the larger tribes, the Kikuyu, the Luo and the Luhya, was not clear. Some politicians suggested that Mr. Moi, faced with two opposition parties drawn from the larger tribes, was determined after 14 years in power not to go down without a fight.

Many Kenyans, from business leaders to clergy, say the unease in the country runs far deeper than the uncertainties surrounding a short-lived coup attempt in 1982. "You can't plan for the future," a young professional woman said. "You don't know what's going to happen."

Accentuating the political and tribal troubles is the economic deterioration.

In November, the foreign donors suspended new infusions of aid for six months, calling for improvement in the political and economic management of the country.

An American diplomat said last week that a World Bank meeting scheduled for May with Kenyan treasury officials to discuss the resumption of aid would not be held. There was nothing to discuss, he said.

A marked increase in violent crime in Nairobi seems to underscore the growing nervousness. Armed holdups, once a rarity, have become almost commonplace, according to shopkeepers.

At the same time, impoverished urban dwellers are faced with serious food shortages, caused in part by a severe drought but also, economists say, by the government's pricing policies. There has been virtually no milk or butter in Nairobi for the last month, and people are walking miles to buy containers of water.

Earl Spencer, the Father of Diana, Is Dead at 68

The Associated Press

LONDON — Edward John Spencer, 68, the 8th Earl Spencer and the father of Diana, Princess of Wales, died Sunday of a heart attack.

Diana and her husband, Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, were in Austria with their two sons on a skiing vacation when the death was announced. They cut short their vacation.

The earl, who had been suffering from pneumonia, died of myocardial infarction, or a heart attack,

according to a spokesman for Humana Wellington Hospital in London.

The day before she left for Austria, the princess and her older son, Prince William, 9, had visited the earl at the hospital. He was hospitalized March 21, but was reported to have been recovering.

The earl suffered a stroke in 1978, which had left him somewhat unsteady on his feet when he walked Diana down the aisle at Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1981 for her marriage to Prince Charles.

The earl was divorced in 1969 from the former Frances Roche, mother of his four children. He was remarried in 1976, to Raine Legge, whose mother is the best-selling romantic novelist Dame Barbara Cartland.

Earl Spencer, who succeeded his father on the 7th earl's death in 1975, was educated at Eton and at Sandhurst military college.

Eberhard Wächter, 63, Director of Vienna Opera

VIENNA (API) — Eberhard

Wächter, 63, director of the Vienna State Opera, died Sunday while on a walk through the Vienna woods, Austrian media reported.

Mr. Wächter, a baritone famous for his roles in Mozart operas, was born in Vienna and descended from a noble Austrian family. He became director of the Volksoper, the second opera house in Vienna, in 1986 and moved to the State Opera last year.

Directing Vienna's State Opera was always "the wish of my life," Mr. Wächter told Austrian TV re-

cently. "Nobody can take that from me — not even the Viennese," he joked, referring to the highly critical view the Viennese take of their opera and theater.

Peter Sammartino, 87, the founder of Fairleigh Dickinson University and an early leader in the restoration of Ellis Island, was found shot to death Sunday with his wife, Sylvia, at their home in Rutherford, New Jersey, in what the police said was a murder-suicide. His wife was 88.

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King Fahd Says Free Elections Do Not Suit Saudi Arabia

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has ruled out free elections in his country, saying that Western democratic practices are not suited for Saudi and other Arab traditional societies of the Gulf region.

The king, who described Islam as the only acceptable ideology for Saudi Arabia, said that his country was nevertheless opposed to militant fundamentalist Muslim movements.

He asserted that, with the exception of the Afghan Muslim resis-

tance movement that fought the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia has not supported fundamentalist movements in the Arab world and will not extend any aid to such movements.

The king's remarks, which appeared Sunday in several Arab newspapers, constitute a harsh blow to liberal Saudis who were hoping that recent reforms would bring further liberalization of personal and political freedoms.

Three weeks ago King Fahd announced his intention to appoint a 60-member consultative council

that would review government policies and advise the cabinet of ministers, thus expanding, albeit slightly, public participation in government.

But the king's published remarks strongly undermined that the modest reforms — which also included greater autonomy for governors and stronger protection for individual rights against arbitrary arrest and surveillance — are the extent of what may be hoped for in Saudi Arabia.

"The democratic system prevailing in the world does not suit us in

the region," the king said in an interview with two Gulf Arab dailies, Al-Sayraa of Kuwait and Al-Ithad of Abu Dhabi.

"Islam is our social and political law. It is a complete constitution of social and economic laws and a system of government and justice."

Several Gulf officials said that the fact that the king chose to make his comments to a Kuwaiti daily was of particular significance since it meant that he disapproved of Western-style democratic practices for Saudi Arabia and its Arab Gulf allies as well.

Sandis Deny Patriot Leak

Agence France-Press

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The Art of PARTNERSHIP



Tea ceremony (suzurihako) with women gathering tea leaves. 19th century. Toshiba Gallery of Japanese Art, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

They say in the East that tea is the most common possession of the people. For centuries, people have gathered together to plant, grow and drink tea—and enjoyed, in the process, communication, harmony and rapport.

For over 20 years, Toshiba too have joined hands with communities in Europe to cultivate new ideas and technologies.

As one example of this collaboration, we're working in France with Rhône-Poulenc S.A. to develop advanced photocopiers, and with Thomson Electromenager S.A. and AEG Hausgeräte AG to make microwave ovens.

We've also teamed up with Siemens AG of Germany to produce customised integrated circuits.

And jointly with Cambridge University in the U.K., we're pursuing basic research in semiconductor physics at the Toshiba Cambridge Research Centre.

Thanks to these and other partners, Toshiba's organisation in Europe has grown to 37 companies managed and staffed by 5,000 local employees.

Together, we're also breaking new ground in other fields like information systems, medical equipment, telecommunications and energy.

With so many hands to count on, work will be lighter. Progress will be smoother.

And the harvest we share, always more fruitful.

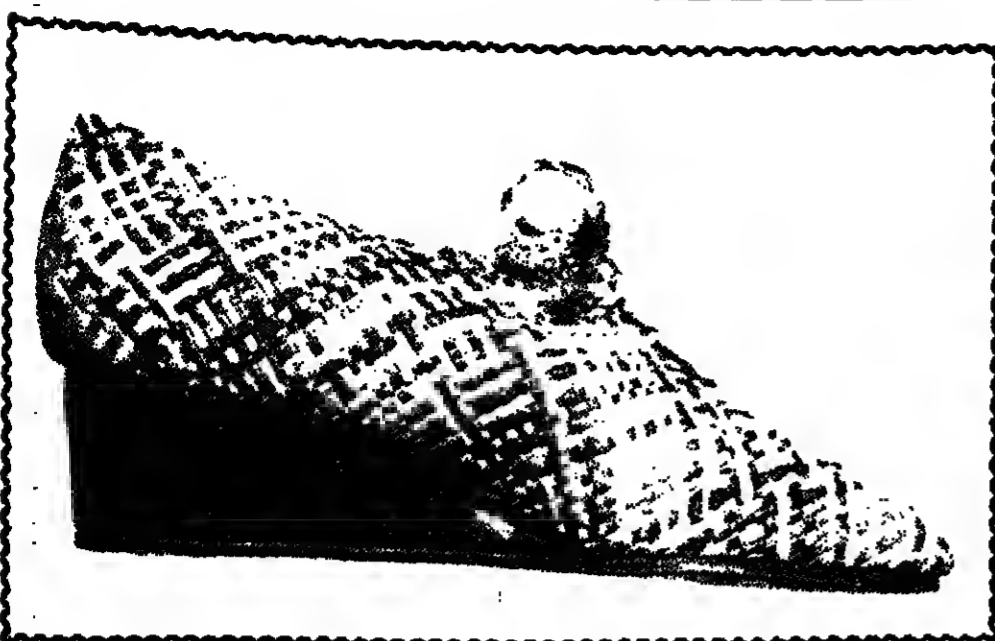
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Unrest Adds
to Malaysian



Deal Collap

Style



A Lagerfeld 1992 model in platforms, with Ferragamo '40s designs, clockwise from top left: raffia upper and cork heel, cork sole and transparent heel, and cellophane upper.

Fashion Climbs Back Onto Platform Soles

Revival Looks Back to Ferragamo's '40s Innovations

PARIS—Actors in Ancient Greece declaimed their lines from them; courtesans in Renaissance Venice tottered on them; wartime brides strutted in them; even hippies in the Flower Power era held love-ins on them. And now, against all reason or good sense, platform-soled shoes are back as the height of fashion.

Club-sandwich-sized soles were served up in the new season's international collections. The reprise started two years ago with Vivienne Westwood, the maverick British designer who is always a stride ahead. This season Westwood had her models walking up and down on thick-soled shoes worn with anything from

SUZIE MENKES

skinny skirts to jeans. Platform soles had already reached the ears of Karl Lagerfeld and the ankles of his models. At the Fendi show the designer sent out in Milan, super-model Christie Turlington even fell off the precarious footwear, and at the Chanel couture show in January the orthopedically heavy shoes shocked the staidier clients.

"It makes the girls walk tall," says Lagerfeld of the shoes that gave the finishing touches to his new attenuated silhouette. By the fall, every woman will have that opportunity, for shoes on soles thick or thin are the new look.

Salvatore Ferragamo, who died in 1960, was the designer who made platform-sole shoes high fashion in the 1940s. A homage to the "shoemaker to the stars" opens on April 12 at the Los Angeles County Museum — 70 years after the young cobbler left his native Italy and set up the Hollywood Boot Store. His imaginative contribution to footwear fashion lives on, in the \$200-million-a-year family business, headed by his widow, Wanda, and run by his six children: Fiamma, vice president and footwear designer; Ferruccio, chief executive officer; Giovanna, ready-to-wear designer; Fulvia, accessories designer; Leonardo, menswear and Asian area specialist; and Massimo, U.S. president. On Thursday, Ferragamo will open a Paris store, to add to the worldwide Florence-based empire, and the family will host a dinner in Los Angeles next month to launch the museum retrospective.

"It will be a very emotional moment for me to see the exhibition in Los Angeles—it seems to me that my sentimental life is there," says Wanda Ferragamo. She has vivid recollection of the first shoes that Salvatore made for her, lace-up shoes with the leather "cut like fish scales."

"I stepped into the shoes and felt I was flying," she says. "I had never worn comfortable shoes before, I had just wanted to make my feet look small."

The most extraordinary shoes on exhibit will not be the pointed Aladdin's slippers made for Cecil B. De Mille movies, nor even the glamorous stiletto heels

created for Marilyn Monroe, Sophia Loren, Ava Gardner and other screen sirens of the 1950s. Salvatore Ferragamo's technical innovations came during the privations of World War II, when leather was banned except for essential or military footwear. In adversity, Ferragamo plaited cellophane, stretched fishskin, painted canvas uppers, and devised cork wedges to replace the steel shanks needed to support high heels.

The lightweight wedges revolutionized the concept of the thick sole, which to previous generations had been a sturdy wooden platform; the *cathurmi* worn by Greek and Roman actors and the Venetian *chopines*, condemned by the Church in the 15th century for their association with "depraved and dissolute women." The "walking maypole" look was soon taken up by fashionable Venetian ladies.

"By how much the nobler a woman is, by so much higher are her chapines," claimed Thomas Coryat in 1611. "All their gentlewomen . . . are assisted and supported either by men or women, when they walk abroad, to the end they might not fall."

There lies the conundrum of the exaggerated platform shoes: If they make it hard to walk, why should anyone want to wear them?

The primary purpose of a thick sole is to make the wearer appear taller and more important—hence the enthusiasm of skinny and tiny 1970s male pop stars for platform soles and Cuban heels (another fashion currently having a revival).

The 1990s enthusiasm for platform soles is part of a fascination for the 1970s, which first emerged in the flea markets in London and has been taken up by pop groups and fashion designers. A feeling for Berlin in the late 1930s and for the wartime looks of the 1940s is another retrospective influence on fashion that makes platform soles seem newly desirable.

THE thick sole has found its modern adherents in the craze for Dr. Martens and the high-tech air-pump soles on athletic shoes. But whereas such footwear is all about sturdiness, comfort and action, the same is not true of high platforms and wedges, however cleverly designed.

A generation of women has leveled with men by striding out in flat shoes. If modern women, like their Venetian counterparts, require a companion to support them as they totter about on platform soles, it will be a signal that post-feminism is afoot.

Like all changes in fashion, the result is likely to be less dramatic than the statement on the Chanel and Westwood runways. Shoe designers will take the concept of the platform sole and make it just a sliver of leather supporting a slightly-raised shoe.

Wanda Ferragamo, at 70, comes out in defense of her husband's innovation.

"They are comfortable, if they have a proper balance," she says. "And I like platform soles, because they take me back to living those wonderful years."



Karl Lagerfeld



American Films: Boffo Overseas

Hollywood's New Frontier

By Alan Citron
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Olivier Stone's "JFK" explores one of the defining events in American history, the assassination of President Kennedy. But as it headed into the best picture race at Monday night's Academy Awards, the controversial film was drawing its biggest crowds outside the United States.

Its success—"JFK" has raked in more than half of its \$150 million in ticket sales overseas—has something to do with affection for Kennedy abroad. But it says even more about the growing importance of the international movie market, which Hollywood has come to regard as its own new frontier.

In the decade ahead, the major studios, which are suffering from a stagnant domestic market, expect foreign audiences to provide up to 70 percent of their business. "Increasingly we are producing an export commodity," says the entertainment industry attorney Bruce Lilliston. "The product that is most successful around the world is the Hollywood film."

Overseas investment in movie production also colors Hollywood's increasingly global perspective.

Half the major movie studios—Sony Pictures, 20th Century-Fox and Universal Pictures—are foreign-owned. Three films nominated for best picture—"JFK," "Bugsy" and "The Prince of Tides"—were fully or partly made with overseas money.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, calls the foreign market the "locomotive" that will carry the movie industry into the next decade. Nearly half of all film revenue already comes from abroad, compared with about 30 percent in 1980. Movies earn the United States a \$3.5 billion export surplus—up from \$3 billion in just two years.

WITH their big budgets and potent combination of glamour, action and sex, American films have always enjoyed the greatest international popularity. In recent years, especially, they have come to dominate theaters the way Japanese products dominate consumer electronics.

Now, with the construction of multiplex theaters abroad, the commercialization of European television (which opens up another market for movies) and multinational filmmaking alliances, Hollywood's opportunities are multiplying.

In Britain, theater admissions

doubled to 100 million last year, after 400 state-of-the-art screens were built from 1985 to 1991.

Hollywood executives expect to reap even larger benefits once more theaters are up and running. The United States, with a population of 248 million, has 24,000 movie screens. That compares with fewer than 2,000 screens in Japan, where there are 123 million people.

European cities are similarly outmoded and "underscreened" to use the industry lingo. In Italy, many people don't go to movies during the summer because the theaters aren't air-conditioned—at least not yet.

American companies hope to change those habits.

Last spring, Time Warner Inc. announced plans to construct 25 to 30 luxury multiplexes in Japan.

THROUGHOUT Europe, a similar expansion is under way.

And Hollywood also is looking to such isolated but promising markets as Indonesia, Korea, the Commonwealth of Independent States and China.

Richard J. Fox, who heads international distribution for Warner Bros., calls theater construction the pathway to profitability.

"Once that infrastructure is built," he said, "you're going to see something enormous."

As the MPA's Valenti says, "As they say in movies, 'When you build it, they will come.'"

With revenues growing, Hollywood executives will have their sights set overseas for the near future. The entertainment industry analyst Jeffrey Logsdon of Seidler Amdec Securities in Los Angeles predicts that foreign sales, which grew 9 percent last year, will catch up to domestic revenues by 1994.

The major studios look to the commercialization of European television, which up to now has been under tight government control, to provide even more avenues of distribution for American films in the years ahead. The reason: More channels will be opening up, so more movies will be purchased for broadcast on TV. And, for the first time, European TV can be used as an advertising tool.

Lilliston says the definition of a Hollywood movie has changed radically as the globe has shrunk.

"These films look like Hollywood movies and talk and act like Hollywood movies, but in many cases they aren't," he said. "Total Recall" was considered a classic American film, Lilliston said of the Arnold Schwarzenegger vehicle. "But it has an Austrian star, a Dutch director and was financed by a French bank."

STYLE MAKERS

Farewell to Punch
SATIRE AND DIGNITY

LONDON — The bleak news that Punch would print its last issue next week, after more than 150 years of continuous publication, came as no surprise to most.

The circulation of England's most famous satirical review had plummeted in recent years to only 33,000, and critics ritually complained that as a humor magazine, it suffered a serious flaw: It wasn't very funny anymore.

But even if Punch had lost most of its readers, the news of its impending demise induced a sudden flood of mourners. Just as there are

those who cannot imagine an England without those little red telephone booths and barristers in wigs, there are those who owe England will never be the same without Punch.

"I'm sad and I'm also infuriated," said Alan Coren, a former editor of Punch, and now a columnist with The Times of London. "Punch had an absolutely enormous impact on the culture, and I'm unhappy the culture cannot sustain a magazine like that."

Among the staff, a dwindling band of about a dozen led by David Thomas, 33, who was hired three years ago to give Punch a younger and hipper image, such sentiments are bitter-sweet solace.

"It's a classic British problem, isn't it?" said Sean Macaulay, the magazine's feature editor, referring to the sudden flood of praise and tribute. "The British only tend to value things once they're gone."

Macaulay said the new editors had struggled vainly in recent years to adapt to changing fashions in humor and attract a younger audience, although the strategy resulted in an editorial shift of jarring proportions.

To United Newspapers, the company that took over Punch's dwindling subscriber list in 1969, it was just smart marketing; not only was Punch losing its audience to ruder, more mean-spirited satirical publi-

cations like Private Eye and Viz, its subscriber base was being eroded by what one staffer called "biological leakage"—the gradual dying off of faithful older readers.

But the magazine's turn toward the young and hip provoked more animus than admiration, and a steady barrage of criticism from older readers—not to mention writers and critics—who said they were offended by all the new jokes about car telephones and BMWs.

One detractor, quoted last year in The Guardian, said Punch's strategy was akin to diluting a case of Chateau-Lafite with raspberry juice so it could be sold to young people on their way to school.

"I believe there is still a market for a high-quality magazine aimed at a literate market," said Coren, one of those who believe the magazine's blind pursuit of the younger reader helped to do it in. "There are people out there who want to read discursive comic essays and enjoy quality cartoons."

For most of its century and a half Punch had cast itself, sometimes brilliantly, as a wry and whimsical

observer of English manners and society. Its cartoons and essays not only helped to reshape British sensibilities, but had an impact across the Atlantic as well.

But as is the case with the monarchy, there are a lot of people determined to celebrate Punch more for what it has been than for what it has become, even if nobody seems able to agree on what, exactly, Punch was supposed to be.

During the Vietnam War, recalled Miles Kingston, a member of the Punch staff at the time, "someone would bound in and say, 'What are we going to say about Vietnam this week?' And the answer would be: 'Nothing. It's not that sort of magazine.' Which led to the question: 'Well, what sort of magazine is it?'"

The answer is not altogether clear. When it was founded in 1841 by Mark Lemon, the son of a London publisher, Punch had an aggressive social conscience. The little character who was the magazine's namesake wielded a cudgel to beat down the enemies of society, and articles regularly in-

veighed against the conditions in London's sweatshops and the corruption of its courts.

In later years Punch took a less defiant turn. It became a showcase for the best British satirical writers. William Thackeray was a regular contributor, and A. A. Milne, the creator of Winnie-the-Pooh, was once an assistant editor. Sir John Tenniel, who furnished the drawings for "Alice in Wonderland," provided illustrations.

In the years following World War II, Punch reached its zenith as a popular magazine. In 1948 its circulation topped out at 175,000, and the magazine's obnoxious place in dentists' waiting rooms and on the coffee tables of earnest London professionals served to certify its subscribers as persons of stolid middle-class virtue.

Punch was, after all, a magazine for people of taste and quiet dignity; its cartoons and essays strove for the wry chuckle, rather than the loud guffaw. Lord Deedes, a former editor of the Daily Telegraph

and a long and loyal reader of the magazine, goes even further. He describes Punch, in its prime, as "a humorous magazine primarily for the upper class."

One recurrent theme, he wrote, was what he described as "the upstairs-downstairs joke." He recounted this cartoon example: Two well-dressed women are taking tea together in a well-appointed room. One is saying to the other, "She was not a bad cook as cooks go; but as cooks go, she went."

At the same time essays in the magazine tended to reflect an upper-class fascination and befuddlement over the most routine of household accessories.

Over the years the magazine's long and eminent past weighed on its editors and writers, who could never quite escape the sense that Punch had been a lot better, and funnier, in the past. Kingston recalled that such sensibilities "hung over the magazine like a nostalgic cloud of poison gas."

William E. Schmidt

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Grand Met and Guinness Best of U.K. Spirit Issues

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service
LONDON — After several years of acquisitions and divestitures that have reshaped the British giants of the world alcoholic-beverage market, Grand Metropolitan PLC and Guinness PLC have emerged as the favorite stocks among analysts...

One impetus for the reshaping of the industry has been the British government's determination to make the domestic beer market more competitive. By Nov. 1, brewers must reduce greatly their control of the nation's pubs.

That is one reason analysts generally like Grand Metropolitan and Guinness as long-term investments. Guinness, whose shares have recently attracted Berkshire Hathaway Inc., new or owned British pubs, and Grand Met completed its withdrawal from brewing last year and put many of its pubs into a joint venture.

By contrast, Bass, Britain's largest brewer, gets two-thirds of its operating earnings from beer and pubs. What is more, analysts still question the wisdom of its \$2 billion purchase in 1990 of Holiday Inn hotels, a business being squeezed by the U.S. recession.

Not coincidentally, Guinness, Grand Met and Allied rank among the leaders of the global spirits market, offering them some protection from the American and British recessions as well as from the turmoil in brewing and pubs.

They have been successful in marketing expensive drinks and cultivating East Asian, South American and Southern European markets. Analysts rave about how Guinness and Grand Met have exploited brands to generate fat profits.

Guinness owns Johnnie Walker, Bell's Extra Special and Dewar's Scotch whiskies, Gordon's vodka and gin and Tanqueray gin. Its Guinness Stout is one of the handful of global beer brands.

GRAND MET'S BRANDS include Baileys Original Irish Cream, J&B Scotch, Gilbey's and Bombay gins, Smirnoff vodka and Inglebrook, Almaden and Christian Brothers wines. It also owns Pillsbury Foods, Haagen-Dazs ice cream, Alto pet food, Pearle Vision eyewear centers and Burger King.

"Grand Met will continue to deliver above-average earnings over a five-year period," said Edouard de Boisgelin of Merrill Lynch & Co. With few signs of strong economic growth in America and Britain, though, he was neutral on the stock over the short term.

More bullish, Derek Brock of Nomura Research Institute Europe Ltd., said, "If you're looking for a play on the U.S. recovery, that's the stock."

In London, Grand Met shares traded at about 12 times anticipated earnings for the year ending Sept. 30. On Monday, the shares fell 4 pence, to 871 pence.

With Guinness trading at a relatively high multiple of more than 15 times expected 1992 earnings, several analysts advised short-term investors to hold on to what they have or cautiously buy more. Its stock fell to 568 pence Monday, down 7 pence.

The stock has been helped by recently confirmed rumors that Berkshire Hathaway Inc., the insurance and investment company run by Warren E. Buffett, the chairman of Salomon Brothers Inc., has been buying shares. Its stake, however, is less than 2 percent.

How about Allied-Lyons shares? "I would hold them because the company is going through a period of rapid change," said Michael McCarthy of Smith New Court Securities Ltd. The stock slipped Monday, to 610 pence, down a penny and about 13 times forecast earnings for its current financial year, which ends Tuesday.

After suffering a big foreign-exchange loss last year, Allied shook up top management and divested some businesses in an attempt to focus on its main brands. They include Ballantine's, Canadian Club and Teacher's whiskies, Beefeater gin, Courvoisier cognac, Harvey's Bristol Cream sherry, the Mister Donut and Dunkin' Donut chains, Tetley tea and Baskin-Robbins ice cream.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Forward Rates, listing various currencies and their exchange rates.

Source: Reuters. All figures are approximate. For more details, see Reuters or other financial news services.

Table with columns for Other Dollar Values, listing various dollar-denominated assets and their values.

Table with columns for Forward Rates, listing forward exchange rates for various currencies.

Source: Reuters. All figures are approximate. For more details, see Reuters or other financial news services.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, listing interest rates for various deposit terms.

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Table with columns for Asian Dollar Deposits, listing interest rates for Asian dollar deposits.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, listing interest rates for various U.S. money market funds.

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Table with columns for ADVERTISING, listing advertising rates for various media.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, listing interest rates for various U.S. money market funds.

Table with columns for ADVERTISING, listing advertising rates for various media.

Tunnel Builders Win Bout Eurotunnel Told To Add Payments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The consortium of builders working on the Channel Tunnel has won a ruling upholding most of its claims against Eurotunnel, the owner of the project, it was revealed Monday.

The dispute is about the size of and responsibility for cost overruns incurred in part to meet revised safety regulations and standards. The tunnel's builders, whose consortium is called Trans Manche Link, have estimated the charges total about 14 billion French francs (\$2.49 billion).

Arbitrators ruled that Eurotunnel should triple its monthly payments to the British and French contractors, to 775 million (\$130.4 million).

Eurotunnel, which announced the ruling by the Dispatches Panel, said it intended to appeal against the arbitration committee's decision by taking aspects of the case before the International Chamber of Commerce in Brussels.

The additional charges allegedly imposed on the builders by Eurotunnel were mainly for extra work on railway lines in the tunnel, signals, power cables and air conditioning.

The ruling battered the price of Eurotunnel's stock in Paris and London. On the Paris Bourse, Eurotunnel SA fell 3.10 francs to 40.20. Eurotunnel PLC dropped 33 pence, to 405 pence, on the London Stock Exchange.

In January, the Court of Appeal in London ruled the builders could stop work if Eurotunnel failed to provide more money. (AP, AFP)

NatWest Names Young Chief

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — National Westminster Bank said Monday that Tom Frost, its beleaguered chief executive, had stepped down 18 months ahead of his planned retirement. He has been replaced by Derek Wanless, who at 44 is the youngest man to head a big British bank in recent memory.

The prospect of an executive with so long a run before retirement startled many. "It is a bit peculiar really, this means that Wanless could be NatWest's chief executive for the next 21 years," said Chris Wheeler, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers in London.

For Mr. Frost, the tour at the top of Britain's second-largest bank lasted just under five years. The proximate cause of his demise was the request by Lord Alexander, the NatWest chairman, earlier this month that the government re-open its investigation into the 1987 Blue Arrow PLC affair. Rumors had surfaced recently that Mr. Frost had misled investors in their original inquiry, charges Mr. Frost has repeatedly denied.

In that affair, the failure of an \$837 million (\$1.46 billion) rights offering that had been managed for Blue Arrow by NatWest's investment-banking arm had been concealed from the stock market, resulting in criminal convictions of three former NatWest officers only last month and that cost NatWest's chairman and several other senior executives their jobs at the time.

Many analysts suggested, however, that even without the fresh stirring of Blue Arrow ashes, Mr.

Frost's days atop NatWest were numbered. "A lot of people would still not have been at all surprised to see Tom Frost go even without this investigation," said one analyst.

Mr. Wanless now takes over the bank at a singularly difficult moment in its history. Only four years ago, NatWest posted the largest pretax profit ever achieved by a British bank. Today, the recession and its puny profits are forcing the bank to re-examine its forays into investment banking and into the United States, and to take an axe to costs across the board.

"It took the recession to bring the message home to NatWest that they are not invulnerable," said Rod Barrett, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

NatWest's new president may be shockingly young for an industry one analyst describes as "pretty archaic" but the promotion has hardly caught him unawares. Although Mr. Wanless was tapped just two months ago to head the bank's corporate and investment-banking operations and was named at that time one of two deputy group chief executives, his rise to the No. 1 had long been just a matter of timing.

"He has been seen inside the bank for at least the last 12 years as a future chief executive," said Michael Fesemeyer, a former NatWest banker who is now an analyst with Nomura Research Institute.

Mr. Wanless had been on the fast track since he joined the bank in 1970. Mr. Fesemeyer recalled, for instance, that by the time the new president was 32, he had already scaled halfway up the bank's management grid, classifying as an M-5 in a system that goes no higher than M-10.

Kazakhstan Twists Chevron's Arm

By Erik Ipsen

MOSCOW — Kazakhstan has sent new demands to Chevron Corp. over development of the giant Tengiz oil field and, if rejected, it will allow other companies to bid for exploration rights, Interfax news agency reported Monday.

It quoted Kazakhstan's deputy prime minister, Kalyk Abdullayev, as saying that the republic wanted to cut the U.S. company's profit share to no more than 13 percent and to more than double Kazakh-

stan's royalties. These could then reach \$25 billion.

Mr. Abdullayev said the new demands were based on the conditions of an international group of advisers to the republic, including Goldman Sachs & Co. and a London law firm, Slaughter & May.

Kazakhstan would also demand increased payments for land use and planned to retain control all excess profit from potential oil price increases, the deputy prime minister said.

Chevron has been trying for three years to gain exploration rights to Kazakhstan's Tengiz field. It is estimated to contain about 20 billion to 25 billion barrels of oil and its recoverable reserves may be as high as 7 billion to 10 billion barrels.

Chevron had been dealing with the central Soviet government but the Soviet Union's collapse late last year meant it had to start talks with the Kazakh government.

Banks Chewing Their Nails Over O&Y

By Richard D. Hyiton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many of the largest banks in North America, Europe and Asia lent billions of dollars to Olympia & York Development Ltd., the world's largest private real estate company, even though it refused to disclose all its financial obligations and would not let the banks review its books.

Now the company, owned by the Reichmann family of Toronto, is being pummeled by too much debt, depressed property markets and a series of disastrous investments, and the banks are nervously lining up to see what their losses are likely to be.

After decades of closely guarding its finances, Olympia & York has been forced to agree to open its books over Monday and show its creditor banks who is owed what, and on what terms.

Some loans secured by the first mortgage on valuable assets, like Scotia Plaza in Toronto, are likely to be secure, but some banks may wind up writing off as losses a portion of the billions lent against the company's general credit.

"Unsecured lending without knowing the full financial picture is very dangerous," said H. Rodgin Cohen, a partner with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York and a specialist in banking law. "But secured lending based on the value of specific projects is perfectly reasonable without knowing the full financial picture."

On Friday, some banks were told for the first time that Olympia & York was carrying \$15 billion in real estate debt and more than \$3 billion on its oil and gas subsidiaries.

With the company facing a string of large debt payments that it cannot meet, it is pressing its banks for even more money in short-term loans and for more lenient terms on its existing debt.

Some of the world's major banks lent the company at least \$10 billion for real estate, and Olympia & York borrowed billions more by selling bonds.

Olympia & York is the largest owner of office space in New York City, where its properties include the World Financial Center in Manhattan and more than a dozen other office towers. It is also holding the immense and troubled Canary Wharf complex in London.

The two most troubled legs of the company are its New York and London real estate holdings; the Canadian assets are believed to have the most value. No one but the Reichmanns and their lawyers are sure of the value of the empire after the more than \$18.5 billion of

debt is subtracted. Very possibly, it is a negative number.

The signs of trouble at Olympia & York have been emerging for at least two years but could not be measured because the company's finances were so closely guarded.

And the company always vehemently denied it was having difficulty, even when in 1990 it sought to raise cash by trying to sell 20 percent of its U.S. property portfolio and then trying to sell its oil and forestry businesses. Both sale attempts were unsuccessful.

Last June, it borrowed \$160 million from a group of banks, sold property in Florida, sold assets of its pipeline business, and got the Hong Kong billionaire, Li Ka-shing, to buy a stake in one of its troubled buildings.

"To the extent that borrowers approached the banks and the banks did not complete due diligence, it is partly the banks' fault," said Thomas Hanley, a bank analyst at First Boston Corp.

Five large Canadian banks are believed to have the largest loans to Olympia & York, but European banks are also owed billions, as are a host of Japanese lenders.

Citicorp is believed to have lent about half a billion dollars to Olympia & York, but it may have sold pieces of those loans to other banks. Chemical Banking Corp. is believed to hold \$250 million of loans to the company, one banker said.

Some of Olympia & York's creditors are the same banks that lent Donald J. Trump \$2 billion without reviewing his financial records or his property appraisals. Those banks were stunned in 1990 to find that Mr. Trump had overborrowed, was short of cash, and that property values had fallen so drastically.

The company's North American property portfolio consists of almost 40 million square feet (3.7 million square meters) of mainly office space: 54 percent in New York City, 17 percent in Toronto, 10 percent in Calgary, 5 percent in Ottawa and the balance scattered among smaller American cities, according to Dominion Bond Rating Service Ltd. Olympia & York has an overall vacancy rate of 10 percent in its North American portfolio, but that rate is rising.

The problem Olympia & York faces in New York is that it borrowed heavily against its properties at the height of the real estate market. Now that values are down sharply, the properties are worth much less than the billions of dollars in debt against them. Many of New York's top real estate analysts and executives say privately that there is little or no remaining equity value in the company's New York portfolio.

Olympia & York financed its \$3 billion equity contribution to Canary Wharf largely by remortgaging some older New York buildings. As the debt on some of those mortgages matures, the company must find a way of refinancing hundreds of millions of dollars in mortgages.

The greatest threat to Canary Wharf is the company's New York portfolio.

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London Business School

Hachette Eats Bitter New Pill From La Cinq

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Shares in Hachette SA plunged 4.1 percent Monday in hectic trading on the Paris Bourse after the leading French publisher said its 1991 results would be seriously affected by losses at the troubled television channel La Cinq.

Hachette, which in addition to its French media interests owns such U.S. publications as Woman's Day and Elle, said that the problems of La Cinq would cost the company an estimated 1.8 billion francs (\$321 million) in 1991.

The company had already set up a cash reserve of 1.75 billion francs in 1990 to cover potential losses at La Cinq, which has filed for bankruptcy. Hachette said Monday that the 1.8 billion francs would come out of this reserve.

One official close to Hachette, who insisted on anonymity, said the new write-off was intended to "close the chapter of La Cinq for Hachette." She said the company now expected the television station to be liquidated, even though it is still on the air while last-minute proposals to save it are examined.

In its statement, Hachette said it was at an advanced stage in talks with its "principal financial partners." These talks, it said, were aimed at "a consolidation of our financial structures guaranteeing the company's future development."

[After the charge against 1991 accounts, Hachette will have 1.6 billion francs of capital, against 11 billion francs of debt, said Anita Elbert, analyst at Smith New Court Securities, according to a Bloomberg Business News dispatch. Financial sources said Hachette, controlled by Jean-Luc Lagardere, might now opt for a capital increase. Reuters reported. It quoted a source close to the situation as saying that some of Hachette's financial partners might subscribe to the capital increase. Its main financial backers, Credit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris and Groupe des Assurances Nationales, declined to shed any light on the discussions going on.]

Hachette owns 25 percent of La Cinq, which was started in 1985 as an early French experiment in private television.

Another 25 percent of the company is owned by the Italian businessman Silvio Berlusconi, who recently withdrew a proposed rescue package after encountering what he called unacceptable conditions from banks and French authorities.

La Cinq's 1991 losses have been estimated at 1.12 billion francs and its accumulated losses since 1987 at nearly 3 billion francs.

Hachette declined to give any indication of its overall 1991 results, which are to be disclosed in April. It has already announced a 1.4 percent rise in 1991 revenue to 30.46 billion francs. For the six months ended June 30, 1991, the company announced a loss of 30 million francs.

While La Cinq's problems had been expected to weigh on Hachette's 1991 results, the announcement Monday took the market by surprise. Hachette stock plunged 6.70 francs to 158.30 francs.

Hachette has also been having a hard time in the United States, where it has quickly built up a stable of several magazines in recent years, including Stereo, Car & Driver and Road & Track. Analysts have criticized Mr. Lagardere for misjudging the U.S. market.

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MARKET DIARY

Earnings Concerns Hang Over Market

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks rose slightly Monday but the broader market was weaker as investors turned cautious while waiting for first-quarter earnings.

N.Y. Stocks

3,235.24. The key barometer got a boost from Walt Disney, up 2 1/2 to 150 1/2, and Merck, up 1 1/4 to 147 1/4. But declines topped advances by a 9-to-7 margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

led by the unemployment report on Friday, and were close to earnings," he said. Earnings of major banks, which will start being released in a few weeks, will likely provide the first glimmer of whether an economic rebound is boosting corporate profits, Mr. Laux said.

On Monday, bank shares declined on concern about possible write-offs tied to Olympia & York's financial troubles, traders said. Intelligent Electronics sank 7 to 13 1/2 after Merrill Lynch cut earnings estimates.

Intel, down 2 at 53 1/2, continued to deteriorate amid concern about another potential threat to its computer chip franchise, this time by a small privately held concern, Cyrix Corp.

Yen Claws Partly Back From Recent Weakness

NEW YORK — The yen was the only major currency to rise against the dollar on Monday, recovering a bit from its weakness since late January despite persisting expectations that Japan would cut interest rates.

1.5670. Traders said the French franc had also suffered from political uncertainty. There is strong speculation that Prime Minister Edith Cresson would be replaced soon.

Foreign Exchange

Takushoku Bank in Tokyo, "The U.S. economic recovery, which has been the only positive factor for the dollar, is now losing its impact on trading," Mr. Mano said.

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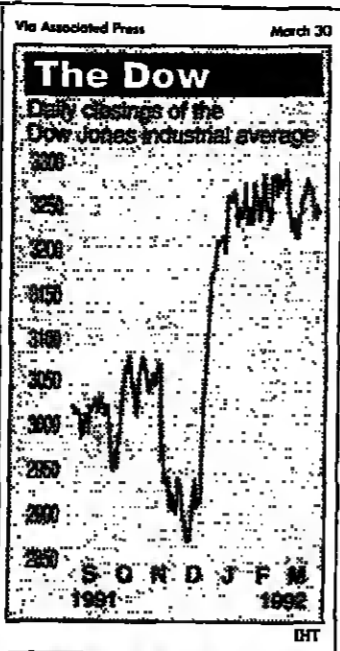


Table of NYSE Most Active stocks, listing symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Table of NYSE Diary, listing advanced, unchanged, and new issues.

Table of Amex Diary, listing advanced, unchanged, and new issues.

Table of Previous NASDAQ Diary, listing advanced, unchanged, and new issues.

Table of Dow Jones Averages, listing indices like Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes, listing Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table of NYSE Indexes, listing Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table of NASDAQ Indexes, listing Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table of NYSE Odd-Lot Trading, listing various stock symbols and their trading activity.

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WASHINGTON (AP)— Sales of new U.S. homes slipped 2.7 percent in February, retreating from January's biggest advance in more than a year, the government said Monday.

WASHINGTON (AP)— Lukens Inc., the third-largest American plate-steel maker, has agreed to purchase Washington Steel Corp. for \$280 million, the company announced Monday.

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MUNICH (Reuters)— The German carmaker Bayerische Motoren Werke AG played down Monday a press report that it planned to build a plant in the United States.

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches)— Boeing Co. said Monday that USAir had ordered 15 twinjet 757s, valued at \$900 million, and that CSA, the Czechoslovak airline, had ordered five 737s, valued at \$160 million.

PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg)— USX Corp. and Armaco Inc. said Monday that they had agreed to sell their National-Oilwell joint venture to Empress Lanzaorta SA of Mexico for cash and notes valued at more than \$242.5 million.

Ghana to Sell Gold Stake

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghana is to sell off 11 percent of the stock of Ashanti Goldfields Corp. on international markets, a senior source at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning said Monday.

U.S. FUTURES

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets, listing indices for various countries like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Hong Kong.

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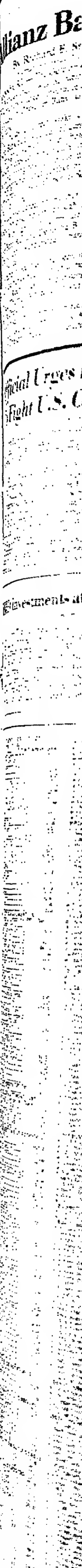
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NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Change
29 1/4	29 1/4	AAW						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ABC						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACB						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACD						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACE						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACF						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACG						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACH						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACI						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACJ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACK						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACL						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACM						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACN						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACO						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACP						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACQ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACR						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACS						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACT						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACU						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACV						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACW						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACX						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACY						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ACZ						

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Change
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADA						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADB						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADC						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADD						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADE						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADF						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADG						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADH						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADI						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADJ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADK						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADL						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADM						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADN						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADO						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADP						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADQ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADR						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADS						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADT						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADU						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADV						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADW						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADX						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADY						
29 1/4	29 1/4	ADZ						

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Change
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEA						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEB						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEC						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AED						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEE						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEF						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEG						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEH						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AEI						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EJ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EK						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EL						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EM						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EN						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EO						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EP						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EQ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A ER						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A ES						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A ET						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EU						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EV						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EW						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EX						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EY						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A EZ						

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Change
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFA						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFB						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFD						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFE						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFG						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FH						
29 1/4	29 1/4	AFI						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FJ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FK						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FL						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FM						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FN						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FO						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FP						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FQ						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FR						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FS						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FT						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FU						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FV						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FW						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FX						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FY						
29 1/4	29 1/4	A FZ						



INTERNATIONAL DUTY & TAX FREE SEMINAR

LONDON, APRIL 28, 1992

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<p>09.00 CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS Gary Thorne, Managing Director, International Herald Tribune Peter R Wenban, Managing Director, Peter R Wenban & Associates</p> <p>09.10 KEYNOTE ADDRESS Gillian Shephard MP, Minister of State to the Treasury, UK</p> <p>09.50 DUTY FREE IN THE EC: BENEFITTING FROM THE TIME EXTENSION Chris Scott-Wilson, Chairman, IDFC, Brussels</p> <p>10.15 PROFITING FROM THE NEW GERMANY AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE Herbert Diehl, Managing Director, Gebr Heilmann, Hamburg</p> <p>10.40 Coffee</p> <p>11.10 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR DUTY FREE IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION Derek Keogh, Chief Executive, Aer Rianta, Dublin</p> <p>11.35 RETURN TO THE MIDDLE EAST Colm McLoughlin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, UAE</p>	<p>12.00 EFTA AND THE EC: IMPLICATIONS FOR DUTY FREE Erik Juul-Mortensen, Senior Vice President, Danish Distillers, Copenhagen</p> <p>12.25 PANEL DISCUSSION</p> <p>12.45 Lunch - hosted by B.A.T. (U.K. and Export) Limited</p> <p>14.45 DUTY FREE AND EUROTUNNEL Sir Alastair Morton, Chief Executive, Eurotunnel, London</p> <p>15.15 HIGH STREET TECHNIQUES: BRINGING SUCCESS TO AIRPORT RETAILING Barry Gibson, Group Retailing Director, BAA plc, London</p> <p>15.40 REBUILDING THE LUXURY GOODS BUSINESS AFTER THE WORLD RECESSION Jean-Louis Giraud-Sauveur, former Export Manager, Worldwide Duty Free Operations, Hermes SA, Paris</p> <p>16.05 THE FUTURE SHAPE OF WORLD TRAVEL RETAILING Speaker to be announced</p> <p>16.30 PANEL DISCUSSION</p> <p>17.00 THE ROLE OF DUTY FREE IN GLOBAL MARKETING Tim Ambler, Grand Metropolitan Senior Research Fellow, London Business School</p>
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REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £350 + VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunch, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £35.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before April 10, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions can be made at any time.

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to: Sarah Whitefield, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (44 71) 379 4302. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

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— "hard delivery	Dm. 810	1,262	416
Great Britain	£ 175	291	96
Greece	Dr. 87,000	91,000	31,500
Ireland	Ir£ 195	345	107
Italy	Lira 450,000	800,000	290,000
Luxembourg	Lfr. 12,000	20,000	6,400
Netherlands	Fl. 650	1,185	360
Norway (airmail)	Nkr. 3,000	5,000	1,600
— "hard delivery	Nkr. 3,200	5,200	1,700
Portugal	Esc. 40,000	72,000	22,000
Spain (incl)	Ptas. 40,000	69,100	22,000
— "hard deliv. Barcelona	Ptas. 43,500	69,100	24,000
Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas. 55,000	69,100	27,500
— "hard deliv. Madrid	Ptas. 2,400	4,300	1,400
Sweden (airmail)	Skr. 3,100	4,300	1,700
— "hard delivery	Skr. 3,400	4,700	1,900
Switzerland	Sfr. 540	1,092	295
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$ 600	1,092	330
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia Central/Latin America	\$ 750	1,092	412

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Herald Tribune

AMEX

Monday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, P.A. Change. Lists various stocks and their market data.

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Advertisement for AT&T with text: 'BEAT THE DEADLINE! Rates go up April 1st.' Includes AT&T logo and a stylized graphic.

Large advertisement for AT&T with headline: 'Five years from now, will you be able to change your communications architecture as easily?'. Includes AT&T logo and detailed text about future communications technology.

Japan's Pump-Priming: More to Come

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — When the government announces on Tuesday a long-awaited package of "emergency measures" to brake the slide of Japan's economy and revive business sentiment, it will be a colossal anticlimax.

More than a month in the making, the package has been leaked in gory detail to the press and fully digested by the markets. It offers no new commitment of funds and has been dismissed as too little, too late to prevent further erosion of the Japanese economy or shore up its ailing financial markets and gloomy business outlook.

Yet the pump-priming measures, along with another cut in the official discount rate that is expected to follow, will constitute a clear signal that the government has ended its preoccupation with wringing out the excesses of the asset-inflation spiral of the late 1980s, and has shifted its emphasis to returning the economy to a higher gear.

"It's an anticlimax, and given the disappointment that will generate, politicians will pressure the government into further measures," said Robert Alan Feldman, economist at Salomon Brothers (Asia) Ltd.

The package comes as calls for government action to prop up the economy are growing shriller. Two weeks ago Japanese were surprised by news that the nation's gross national

product shrank 0.2 percent on an annualized basis in the last quarter of 1991. That same week the Tokyo stock market's main Nikkei index tumbled through the key level of 20,000 points to a five-year low. The index closed Monday at 19,669.31, up just 32.32 points.

The central feature of the government's growth package is the disbursement of 75 percent of Japan's 15 trillion yen (\$112 billion) public-works budget in the first half of the fiscal year that begins April 1. That will translate into an extra 7 trillion yen in spending.

The package will urge power companies and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. to advance their capital-investment spending plans. In addition, there will be measures to aid small companies with low-interest loans to invest in labor-saving equipment, and to support consumer spending and housing investment.

The other major component is the cut in the discount rate, which is likely to come Wednesday at the earliest. Most Bank of Japan watchers expect the rate will fall from 4.5 percent to 4.0, although some see a reduction to 3.75 percent.

The front-loading of three-quarters of the public-works budget in the first six months of the fiscal year amounts to an implicit commitment by the government to enact a massive supplementary budget that would maintain public spending at high levels throughout the year. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa last Friday

acknowledged for the first time that the government would consider a supplementary budget, and a sum of 5 trillion yen is being rumored.

Salomon Brothers calculates that a 5 trillion yen supplementary budget would add 1.1 percent to Japan's gross national product and help Japan realize 2.4 percent growth in GNP for fiscal 1992. That would still be far short of the government's forecast of 3.5 percent growth for the fiscal year.

That would be sufficient to buy Mr. Miyazawa a respectable reputation at the annual meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations in Munich in July. It would also boost the chances of his Liberal Democratic Party in tough upper house elections in late July.

The economic stimulation package is the first since 1987, when Japan sought to adjust to the appreciation of the yen against the dollar. But this year's package will be less expansionary, in part because the 1987 package went too far.

Then, as Finance Minister, Mr. Miyazawa engineered a stimulus program with 5 trillion yen in public-works spending and 1 trillion yen in tax cuts. The Bank of Japan slashed interest rates to 2.5 percent. The moves helped Japan overcome the effects of the high yen, but they also sparked the asset-inflation spiral.

This time, residual inflationary pressures in the economy make it unlikely the central bank will lower rates much further.

Agnellis Acquire 5% Of Hong Kong Firm

By Laurence Zuckerman

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The Agnelli group of Italy has acquired 5 percent of Guoco Group Ltd., a Hong Kong-listed banking and investment concern, from the Kuwait Investment Office, in a transaction that could lead to further expansion by the Agnellis in Asia, Guoco and Agnelli officials said Monday.

The purchase was made by IFINT, a Luxembourg-based investment company controlled by the Agnellis. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed, but at Guoco's current share price on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange the stake is valued at nearly \$25 million.

Quek Leng Chan, chairman of Guoco, said in a statement that Mario Garraffo, president and chief operating officer of IFINT, which has a market capitalization of \$1.5 billion, had been invited to join the Guoco board.

Mr. Quek, whose family controls Malaysia's Hong Leong Co. which in turn is Guoco's largest shareholder, said the deal would help foster Guoco's expansion in Asia, including mainland China, and form the foundation for the development of future cooperation between Agnelli companies and Hong Leong.

"Through Guoco we shall together be able to take advantage of the industrial and other corporate activities of member companies of the Agnelli and Hong Leong Groups," he said.

Guoco's principal assets are Dao Heng Bank, which specializes in home mortgages and trade finance and has one of the colony's largest retail banking networks, and a 53 percent share in Singapore-listed First Capital Corp., an investment company. Until recently, Guoco, which has total assets of \$3.1 billion, attracted little attention. Then last fall, it sold a 268 million Hong Kong dollar (\$34.6 million) convertible note to Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., which is controlled by the billionaire Li Ka-shing, the colony's leading investor. The note gives Cheung Kong the right to subscribe to up to 9 percent of Guoco's equity over the next three years subject to certain conditions. The group earlier reported that profit jumped 35 percent to 138.6 Hong Kong dollars in the second half of last year.

Investor's Asia			
Index	Point	% Change	High/Low
Hong Kong	19,669.31	+0.17	19,669.31 / 19,669.31
Hong Kong	19,669.31	+0.17	19,669.31 / 19,669.31
Singapore	1,436.75	+0.34	1,436.75 / 1,436.75
Singapore	1,436.75	+0.34	1,436.75 / 1,436.75
Sydney	4,573.40	+0.18	4,573.40 / 4,573.40
Tokyo	19,669.31	+0.17	19,669.31 / 19,669.31
Tokyo	19,669.31	+0.17	19,669.31 / 19,669.31
Korea	2,300.00	+0.00	2,300.00 / 2,300.00
Philippines	1,200.00	+0.00	1,200.00 / 1,200.00
Thailand	1,000.00	+0.00	1,000.00 / 1,000.00
Malaysia	1,500.00	+0.00	1,500.00 / 1,500.00
Indonesia	1,800.00	+0.00	1,800.00 / 1,800.00
New Zealand	1,400.00	+0.00	1,400.00 / 1,400.00
London	2,500.00	+0.00	2,500.00 / 2,500.00

NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	% Change
IBM	110.00	+0.50
Microsoft	45.00	+0.25
Apple	35.00	+0.10
Oracle	25.00	+0.15
Sun	20.00	+0.10
HP	15.00	+0.05
Intel	12.00	+0.05
Motorola	10.00	+0.05
Texas Instruments	8.00	+0.05
Advanced Micro Devices	7.00	+0.05
AMD	6.00	+0.05
ATI	5.00	+0.05
Chips	4.00	+0.05
Peripherals	3.00	+0.05
Software	2.00	+0.05
Services	1.00	+0.05
Hardware	0.50	+0.05
Telecom	0.25	+0.05
Energy	0.10	+0.05
Healthcare	0.05	+0.05
Financial	0.02	+0.05
Consumer	0.01	+0.05
Industrial	0.00	+0.05
Government	0.00	+0.05
Foreign	0.00	+0.05
Commodities	0.00	+0.05
Options	0.00	+0.05
Futures	0.00	+0.05
ETFs	0.00	+0.05
Mutual Funds	0.00	+0.05
Bonds	0.00	+0.05
Stocks	0.00	+0.05
Commodities	0.00	+0.05
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Futures	0.00	+0.05
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SPORTS

Spring Training Leaves Battered Field of Players

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Spring training is supposed to get players ready for the season, not set them back. But try telling that to Ken Griffey Jr., Rob Dibble, Bob Welch, Julio Franco, Jay Howell, Dave Henderson, Trevor Wilson, Bud Black, Mike Pagliarulo and too many others.

These players have suffered injuries that have interrupted their spring training and placed their availability for the start of the major league baseball season in jeopardy. The developments, unwelcome by the players and their teams, have forced managers to shuffle plans and look for alternative answers just in case.

Griffey, the Minnesota Twins' first baseman, was the latest player to be set back. Sliding headfirst into third base against St. Louis, he dislocated his left shoulder and is expected to miss from two to six weeks.

Griffey had not played first base this spring until Saturday because he was recovering from a rotator cuff problem in his right shoulder.

Dibble, the Cincinnati Reds' relief ace, is expected to miss at least a month of the season because of tendinitis that developed in his right shoulder.

Welch, one of the Oakland Athletics' four veteran starters, began the spring with a knee problem and has since added a strained back muscle and an inflamed tendon in the rotator cuff area of his right shoulder.

Franco, the Texas Rangers' second baseman and the American League batting champion last season, has played very little this spring because of bursitis in his right knee.

Howell, the Los Angeles Dodgers' No. 1 reliever, hasn't pitched at all because of bursitis in his right shoulder. Henderson, Oakland's center fielder, has been out virtually all spring with a calf injury.

Pagliarulo, Minnesota's third baseman, is among a group of players who have sustained injuries in unusual ways. He was hit in the right ear by David West's changeup in batting practice March 6, the eardrum was perforated and he had surgery on March 17.

He is working out in Minnesota pending approval, expected this week, to fly back to Florida to resume spring training.

Ricky Jordan of the Philadelphia Phillies had his jaw broken when a batting practice line drive struck him as he was fielding grounders. He isn't expected to be able to play until late next month. Tommy Gregg of the Atlanta Braves was hit by Wade Taylor's pitch in a game against the New York Yankees and wound up with a broken bone in his right hand.

Matt Keough, sitting in the dugout, was struck in the head by a foul ball and needed brain surgery, ending his comeback attempt with the California Angels for at least three months. Geromino Pena of the St. Louis Cardinals will miss three months with a collarbone broken

when he reached for a ground ball, stepped on his glove and toppled onto his left shoulder.

Barry Bonds of the Pittsburgh Pirates escaped serious injury when Jay Bell fouled a ball into the side of the batting cage, where Bonds was standing, and it struck him in the right eye.

Wilson, who could have been the San Francisco Giants' opening-day pitcher, found several weeks ago that he had a fractured rib. Then doctors found that a cyst had weakened the rib and operated to remove the cyst March 19.

Wilson, a 26-year-old left-hander, said he was told he could begin throwing again when he is able to cough without pain.

"I hope that'll be sometime next week," he said. "I know it's not now. I sneezed, and it felt like I blew the stitches out." The Giants have already concluded that Wilson and Black will not be ready to start the season. They placed both pitchers on the disabled list.

"I've never come into camp unhealthy, and this is the first time I've experienced this in 13 spring trainings," Black said, adding that his injury "diminished but never went away completely, and then I aggravated it in a game. That's the frustrating part of it because I was getting close. I thought I was going to be ready for the start of the season, but now I don't know what's going to happen."

Among other players whose spring has not blossomed are Ed Whison, Jeff Russell, Ivan Calderon and Reggie Jefferson (elbows); Eric Davis, Tom Henke, Tom Glavine and Allan Anderson (shoulders); Alan Trammell (back); Carlton Fisk (foot) and Don Slaught (rib cage).

Kiwis, Il Moro Win As Semifinals Open

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — New Zealand, sailing in favorable conditions, defeated series-leading Nippon by 1 minute, 43 seconds in the opening race of the America's Cup challenger semifinals.

Il Moro di Venezia cruised to a 1:24 victory over Ville de Paris in Sunday's second race on the 20.03-nautical-mile Pacific Ocean course off Point Loma.

The unusually flat seas and light to moderate southwesterly breezes of 5 to 10 knots were ideal for New Zealand, the smallest and lightest of the four challenger yachts. New Zealand's elapsed time was 2 hours, 41 minutes, 40 seconds.

"I thought the boats were pretty close to being even," said New Zealand's American-born skipper, Rod Davis.

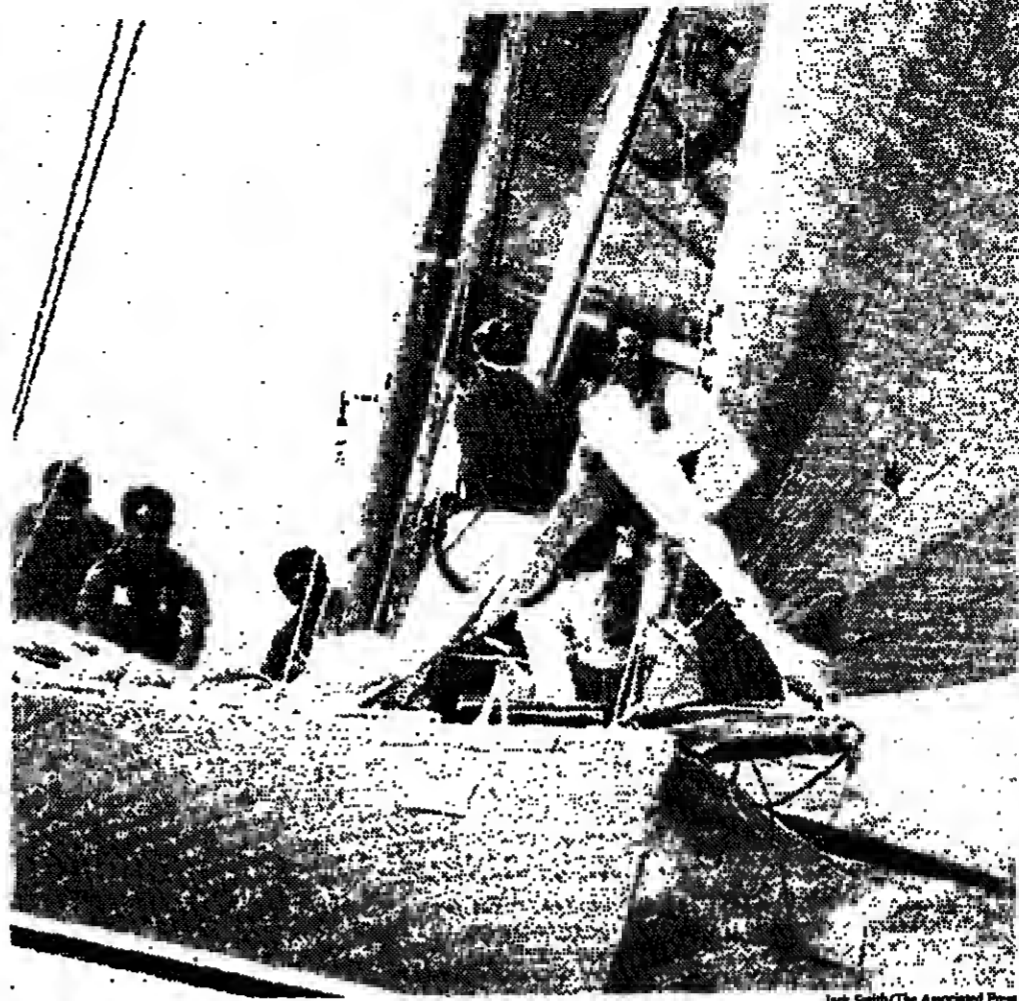
But Nippon's skipper, Chris Dickson, a New Zealander, said the Kiwis "have got problems."

"I mean, they didn't rocket away from us and we were making a lot of mistakes," Davis said. "We'd be happy to go out in those same conditions again."

The light conditions also were expected to favor Ville de Paris, but the French had a poor start and trailed the Italians in every leg of the eight-leg course. Il Moro, sporting a new keel, finished in 2:40:49.

It was bad day all around for the French, who also lost winch grinder Thierry Chappert when he fell through an open hatch and broke three ribs just before the race began.

Chappert also injured himself in the 1986-87 America's Cup in Perth, Australia, and missed France's final races.



The foredeck crew of Ville de Paris scrambled to launch the spinnaker as their favored yacht rounded the first mark after a poor start, then lost the race by 1 minute, 24 seconds to Il Moro di Venezia.

Frenchman Dives Into Hot Water

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — A budget consultant for France's America's Cup syndicate has been arrested and fired for diving in a restricted area near the Japanese team's compound.

The man, identified as Yves Kergreis, was issued a misdemeanor citation by the San Diego police and released.

Nippon's skipper, Chris Dickson, spotted the man, said Nippon Challenge's spokesman, Emili Muna. "He didn't reply to us when we asked in English what he was doing. He said something in French."

"Actually he was quite a pleasant fellow," said a police sergeant, Gerald Alton. "He said that he was just curious. And he spoke English very well."

Le Défi Français syndicate officials apologized to the Nippon team. They said that Kergreis had been dared by friends and was acting on his own.

François Giraudet, managing director of the syndicate, fired Kergreis and said he would be asked to return to France. "It was a crazy thing that Yves did," said Giraudet. "But Dickson all but accused the French of deliberate spying."

"There was a diver under our boat, he is a French national, he is part of the French team," said Dickson. "My arithmetic is reasonable, but maybe you can add it up."

In a Dreary Prison, Tyson Faces Toughest Opponent

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

PLAINFIELD, Indiana — About 15 miles west of Indianapolis, State Highway 40 moves through the neon shopping malls and weathered homes in this town of 15,000, past the old Village movie house on Main Street and Stacey's Cafe, then up a short hill. Suddenly, a narrow metal sign appears. "Prison Area," it warns. "Do Not Pick Up Hitchhikers."

To the left, set back from Moon Road beyond dreary empty fields in the flat farmland, a high chain-link fence topped with rolls of razor-tipped barbed wire surrounds a thick beige-brick building.

"Indiana Dept. of Corrections," a rustic sign reads. "Reception and Diagnostic Center."

Somewhere inside is Mike Tyson's cell. Pending his bond appeal ruling by a three-judge state panel, he will stay here for four to six weeks to determine his level of incarceration. Maybe he'll go to the maximum-security Michigan City penitentiary not far from Chicago, maybe to one of the state's

high-to-medium-security prisons, such as the gray blue-roofed Indiana Youth Center next to where Tyson is now.

Once the undisputed heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson is now a convicted rapist sentenced to six years in prison. Wherever he's sent, steel doors will slam shut around him.

Judging by conversations recently and in the past with current convicts, former convicts and various prison officials, most of whom requested anonymity, life for Mike Tyson as a jailhouse celebrity will be hard and humiliating.

To the warden and to the guards, he's not even Mike Tyson or "champ" now; he's just No. 922335 in a blue shirt and blue jeans. His swaggering stride will surely irritate some of the guards, if not some of the other prisoners.

He won't get any favors. He won't be catered to. If anything, the administration might be even tougher on him. To make sure he's not getting away with anything, that he's not doing what other prisoners aren't allowed to do.

"You find people you get along with and you do your time," said James Scott, a former fighter now in Trenton for violating parole on an armed-robbery conviction. "But with Tyson's temper, the officials will put him in a position to be challenged."

With his history of sidewalk confrontations with boxer Mitch Green and parking-lot attendants, Tyson could turn out to be what is known in prison as a "touch-off" guy. If anybody even touches him, he goes off like a firecracker.

Most prisoners will welcome him, but sooner or later somebody will challenge him. The gunslinger syndrome. In every prison there's always somebody who thinks he's the toughest guy on the block, the cell block.

If that somebody really is tougher, at least in a prison brawl, he's really the boss of the prisoners now. But even if Mike Tyson is tougher the first time, that somebody might try to get even with a knife or a razor or a gun. Weapons have been known to be smuggled to prisoners, for a price.

When it's time for Tyson to be assigned to a prison job, look for him to be put behind the kitchen counter wearing a little white jacket. The champ serving other inmates three times a day. Humiliating.

Being constantly counted by the guards is constantly humiliating. Counted in his cell. Counted to and from work or meals. Counted to and from the yard. Counted as much as 20 or 30 times a day.

The millions Tyson made on the outside will be useless.

There's nothing to buy except candy, popcorn and potato chips on his once-a-week trip to the snack stand. No thick steaks. No liquor. No limos. No discos. No dates. None of the luxuries of his once-lavish lifestyle.

"You know what I missed most when I was in the cam," Frankie DePaula once said. "I missed just going to the refrigerator." As a teenager, DePaula was in a reformatory, just as Tyson was before he found boxing.

Homosexual attacks are a fact of prison life, but according to Scott, that threat has decreased because of the fear of AIDS.

Keeping fit won't be easy. The food is starchy. The weight room isn't always open. And in Indiana prisons, there are no boxing programs.

More than anything else, Tyson must now cope with the loneliness of prison. Especially at night in the solitude of his cell.

During the day, he's kept busy. But at night, he's alone. At night, he has time to think. To think about why he's there. To think about what he's going to do when he's out of there. To think if only he could watch old boxing films of Jack Johnson or Joe Louis or Sugar Ray Robinson. Or watch videotapes of his next opponent.

But until he's paroled in 1995 at the earliest, No. 922335 is Mike Tyson's next opponent.

CHESS

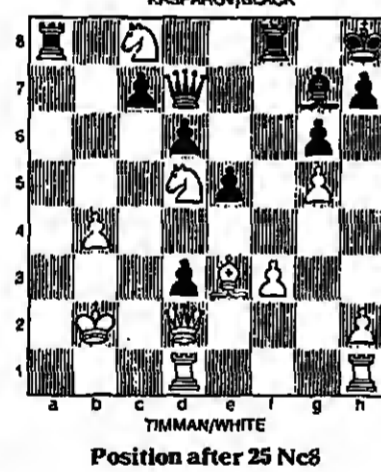
By Robert Byrne

IN the first round of the elite Linares International Tournament in Spain, on February 22, Garry Kasparov of Russia met the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman to pick a challenger for the competition. And Timman could not cope with the extravagant sacrifices and wild machinations thrown at him.

The Sicilian Variation, 5 f3 against the King's Indian Defense, braces the white center against surprise counter-attack and creates the option of O-O-O with a mating attack on the other wing or a positional pawn storm on the queenside. The system that Kasparov used in rebuttal, 6.e5, 7.Nd5 and 8.f5, was originally popularized by the German grandmaster Wolfgang Uhlmann in the 1950's; by reaping a pawn avalanche on the kingside, Black discourages White from castling there.

Uhlmann has always played 10...Nd6; after 11.f3 of 12.Nge2 Kf8 13.Bg5 Qe8 14.Rh1 Bd7, there is, however, the danger that White can build to an attack with 15.g3, 16.h3 and 17.g4. Kasparov's alternative, 10...Nc5 11.Bc2 a6, both aimed for a counterattack with 12.Nge2 b5 and provoked Timman to seize queenside space with 13.b4.

Because the white king position was loosened, it would have been safer for Timman to keep it as closed as possible with 13...Nc7 14.e5. But he preferred to get activity for his pieces with 14.cb ab 15.Nb5 Ra2 16.Nc3.



Position after 25 Nc8

On 18...fe 19.Nc6 Qd7, there were some problems about what Timman should have played. The immediate recapture with 20.fe lets Black play 20...Ng4, either exchanging off the important white queen bishop or else obtaining strong play with 21.Bg1 Bb6. Also, the immediate recapture with 20.Ne4 lets Black play 20...Ba6, the thought being to continue with either ...Bc4, ...Bb5 or Nf4.

In delaying the recapture in favor of interpolating 20.g4 Nf4, Timman underestimated the effect of allowing a black knight to reach such a nice outpost as f4. But one may guess that he was shocked to find that the champion responded to 21.g5 by sacrificing a knight with 21...Nc5!

Had Timman tried 22.Bb3, Kasparov could have played 22...Qd1 23.Bf4 Bc6 24.Bc3 (24.Nc5 of 25.Nf6 Rf6! 26.gf Bf6 wins outright for Black) Nf4! 23.Bf4 Bb3 with clear superiority for Black. In this same line, 23.Nd5 Kf8 24.fe might have been the best Timman could have done, but he would still be a pawn down.

After 22.Nd5 Nc3 23.Bd3 Qc3, intending to meet 24...e4 by 25.Nf6. But he played 24.Nc7 Kb8 25.Nc8 and ran into Kasparov's crushing 25...e4! Since 26.Nf6 Rf6! 27.gf Bf6 28.Kb3 is terminated by 28...Qc6mate and 26.Nc3 Qa4! 27.Kc1 Qa1 28.Nb1 Ra2 is also annihilating, Timman gave up.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Timman	Kasparov	Timman	Kasparov
1 d4	Nf6	14 cb	ab
2 c4	g5	15 Ra2	Ra2
3 Nc3	Ag7	16 Nc3	Ra8
4 e4	d6	17 Kf2	Nd6
5 f3	O-O	18 Nc7	fe
6 Bg3	g6	19 O-O	Qc7
7 d5	Nh5	20 g4	Nf4
8 Qd2	f6	21 g5	Nd5
9 O-O	Nd7	22 Nd5	Nd3
10 Bc3	Nc8	23 Bc3	ed
11 Bc2	au	24 Nc7	Kb8
12 Nge2	b5	25 Nc8	e4
13 b4	Nd7	26 Resigns	

BOOKS

THE LOST UPLAND
By W. S. Merwin. 307 pages. \$22.
Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

WHAT is being lost in France's southwest uplands is the past. But W. S. Merwin's marvelous book of sheep grazers, walnut harvesters, plum gleaners, an itinerant wine merchant, a traveling singer, a priest with skin-titch, a no-account count and others gives us a loss that is so gradual and so richly depicted that it has the aftertaste of triumph. It is an evocation, not an obituary.

Merwin, a singular poet, lived for a number of years in the story and beautiful region of the upper Dordogne. He no longer does, and he has waited to write this book. The comparison with aging wine is too obvious, but that is precisely what has happened with his memory and his imagination.

The three long sections of "The Lost Upland" are fictional, but there are facts in every line, or echoes or projections of facts. Each section has a leading story. In "Foie Gras" it is the schemes and convivances of a drunken-down nobleman; in "Shepherds" it is a farmer whose runaway sheep are killed by a train; in "Blackbird's Summer" it is the efforts of an aging wine merchant to find someone to carry on the traditions of his business. But these themes are trawler nets; each brings in other characters and stories.

Merwin rambles deliberately, telling part of a story, digressing, digressing from the digression, inserting another story and coming back to the first.

The heart of the book that has so much heart is its middle section, "Shepherds," begins with the deceptive matter-of-factness. The narrator has bought an upland farmhouse and is gradually restoring the overgrown vegetable garden. It is slow, patient work, and the work and the days are beautifully described. At first it is solitary; then, bit by bit, there are the approaches from the neighbors, shy or distrustful, then gradually helpful, and finally companionable.

Bit by bit the narrator learns about the uplands life and the struggle to maintain it. Out of this variegated picture emerges the tragedy of Monsieur Vert, the neighbor. One night, his sheep find a gap in the fence and wander down to the railroad track. Forty are killed; many others are mangled. Vert is not ruined but he is shattered. "They were like flowers," he laments. There is a wake at his house. The veterinarian comes, sympathizes and does what he can; he also sternly warns Vert that he must burn the bodies immediately or he fined. The butcher comes; he sympathizes, accepts a brandy and offers half-price for the meat.

Life has its rights in this passing France, and the things of life have their rights as well. In the uplands, Merwin tells us, all hard bargaining — Vert's and the butcher's, for instance — begins with the words "We'll come to an agreement." What life demands is not justice. Everyone has his own, after all. What life demands is a settlement, however painful.

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

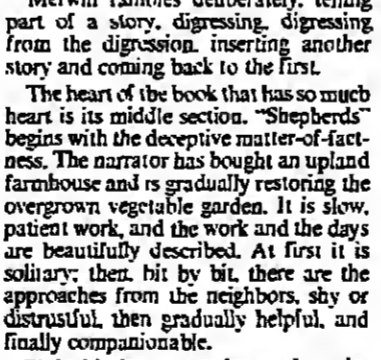
ELUSO
NORPE
GITSAM
VOORDE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, 853 guss, guided by the above cartoon.

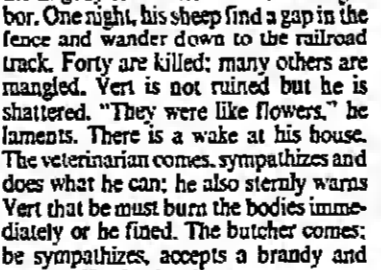
Answer here: ○○○○○○

Yesterday's: Jumbles PLANT LOSSY FALLEN INHALE
Answer: Where are they? Have you got Harry a man-
OW! HE'S HOT!

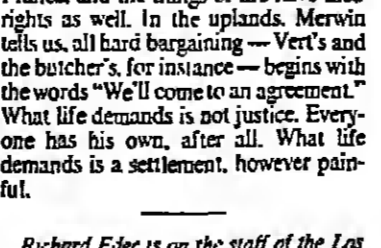
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Can Talk of High-Stake Bets Bring Michael Jordan Low?

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — His face is on Wheaties boxes, breakfast of gravity-defying champions. He is the centerpiece for worldwide, multimillion-dollar advertising campaigns of Gatorade and McDonald's. The shoe manufacturer, Nike, has treated him as if he created not only the trendy basketball shoe but the basketball.

He has become as much an American symbol of excellence as he is a great basketball player. But now, after reports linking Michael Jordan to high-stakes wagering on golf and card games, people close to the Chicago Bulls' star worry that his fight to unchallenged popularity heights may soon begin to lose altitude.

"The Michael Jordan I'm hearing and reading about now is not the Michael Jordan I know," said Fred Whitfield, a Greensboro, North Carolina, attorney who considers himself part of Jordan's small and private inner circle. "Just a couple of weeks ago, I arranged for Michael to visit a dying child in Atlanta, and now I hear these people say, 'He shouldn't have bothered to come.'"

An editorial in a Greensboro newspaper that Whitfield read last week suggested that Jordan's image had been irreparably tarnished. "And this is his home state," Whitfield said.

At a time when Jordan is achieving his greatest success on the court, his image, marketed purposefully and aggressively by Pro-Serv Inc., has withstood a series of minor controversies: his decision not to attend a President George Bush in October, a current book that at times characterizes him as self-centered, and recent squabbles over licensing rights with the National Basketball Association and the U.S. Olympic team.

But then Jordan's insulated world was meaningfully jolted with a second wave of reports of his gambling at his vacation home in Hilton Head, South Carolina. In December 1991, a \$57,000 check that Jordan wrote to James (Slim) Butler, an amateur golfer and convicted drug dealer from Charlotte, was confiscated by federal agents who suspected Butler of winning the money and planning to evade paying income tax. Butler and Jordan asserted that it was a loan, and the check was returned.

On March 19, checks totaling \$108,000 surfaced through a Gastonia, North Carolina, attorney, Michael Gheen, who claimed that Jordan had repaid golf and poker debts to his deceased client, Eddie Dow, a Gastonia businessman, and three others. The day after the reports appeared, Jordan cautioned reporters that they should not compare him to Pete Rose, who was banished from baseball for betting on his own sport. Jordan has since been asked by the NBA not to comment pending a league inquiry.

A person familiar with the golf games Jordan played with Butler and others last year, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the stakes ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a hole. But this person said that Jordan appeared to crave the competition more than the high of the bet and added, "He just has so much money that it doesn't mean anything to him if he loses."

Those close to Jordan, who is from Wilmington, North Carolina, say that the story has blown out of proportion, that wagering on golf and card-playing is universally practiced and that too high a lifestyle standard is being set.

"He's a great basketball player and can sort of fly," said Gene Silverberg, a Chicago clothing retailer who is a friend, business partner and occasional poker partner of Jordan's. "But he's human. Sorry, everybody."

Although Jordan has likely engaged in other high-stakes games that have remained private, his

friends insist he has no gambling obsession and does not engage in steady games. Like many people, they said, he enjoys a friendly wager on the golf course or a trip to a casino in Las Vegas. With earnings estimated at upward of \$15 million a year, he can afford to wager more than most.

"The money is irrelevant; it's the competition that he loves," said Silverberg. "When he plays cards, he competes like mad, whether it's for what someone would consider a lot of money or for half-dollars."

"I would bet that whatever stakes he was playing golf for down there were set by the other guys. Once someone says, 'Let's play for this,' how can Michael Jordan, given his wealth, say no?"

These prearranged golf dates, made through mutual acquaintances, are also forms of recreation where Jordan can participate without being harassed. Silverberg has known the basketball player since 1984, Jordan's rookie season, but not until October 1991 was Silverberg struck by what it really means to be Michael Jordan.

Jordan and the Bulls were in New Orleans for an exhibition game, the night before the Chicago Bears of the National Football League were to play the New Orleans Saints. Silverberg leaped at the chance to see both home teams plus have a night out in the French Quarter with his friends on the defending NBA champion Bulls, like Jordan and Phil Jackson, the Bulls' coach.

"They were all out there, up and down Bourbon Street, no problem," said Silverberg. "All except Michael. He was afraid of the whole scene he knew he would create, of who he might attract. I

thought that was sad. You don't think he wanted to go out? He knew he couldn't," Jordan, Silverberg said, stayed in his room, keeping the door between the legend and his largely adoring public shut. But the door does not remain closed forever and the corporate press release cannot satisfy someone the public may now have shot with whom Jordan shares his private recreation.

Jackson said Jordan is "entitled to his private life." But he also said that Jackson realizes that driving income from being a marketing phenomenon carries enormous responsibility and risk.

"It's like the Gatorade 'I want to be like Mike' campaign. Whoever thought it up, it's brilliant. But it's geared to kids. Michael's life has to somehow live up to this now. That's the price."

Other athletes at the top who at one time appeared untouchable, from Pete Rose to Magic Johnson to Mike Tyson, have painfully discovered the fragility of their goodwill empires. In marketing, perception is reality.

"We know most golfers bet on games," said Sergeant P.J. Tanner of the Sheriff's Department of Beaufort County, South Carolina. "You can't police that. But we do get concerned when it's large sums of money being bet. There's a good chance that someone's going to be connected to organized crime, and that means there's a good chance that someone can get hurt."

"At the very least, a guy like Michael Jordan is an ideal target for people who make a living by gambling. He's going to wind up getting hustled or being in a bad light." Or both, as seems to be the case in the games with Butler, Chapman, and Dow.

"These guys are saying they're friends of Michael's, but I would have heard of them if they were, and I've never heard of them," said Whitfield. A former basketball player for Campbell College, Whitfield met Jordan 11 years ago when, as a high school senior, Jordan attended a camp at the school.

"Michael's a six or seven handicap and he's always looking for guys who are a two or three handicap," said Whitfield. "He's looking for the challenge, the competition."

"Michael's problem, I think, may be that he doesn't ask for a résumé."



Freshman forward Chris Webber, who finished with 23 points and 11 rebounds, could not be stopped by Ohio State's Jim Jackson.

Michigan's 5 Freshmen Too Tough for Ohio State

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — A day earlier, Jalen Rose, Michigan's freshman guard, had been asked when he and the other four freshman starters for the Wolverines realized that they were a semifinal-caliber team in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's basketball tournament.

Rose recoiled, his face breaking into a scowl.

"We realized from Day 1 that we were a Final Four team," Rose said defiantly. "You guys are just now realizing that we're a Final Four team."

The Wolverines' youthful confidence paved the way for reality Sunday as Michigan defeated Ohio State, 75-71, in overtime in the final of the NCAA's Southeast Regional in Minneapolis later this week. The five Michigan freshmen scored 73 of the 75 points.

On Saturday, the Wolverines (24-8) will play Cincinnati (29-4), which defeated Memphis State 85-57, in the Midwest Regional final. It will be the first time that a team with an all-freshman starting lineup will have played in the Final Four.

In each of the two games the Wolverines lost to the Buckeyes this season, Michigan sowed the seeds of its own demise. In their last meeting, for instance, the Wolverines had a five-point lead but lost after Ohio State scored eight unanswered points.

With more at stake this time, the five freshman starters appeared loose and comfortable when they

took the court, and proceeded to play in that manner, making the Buckeyes look inexperienced.

The two teams played to a near standstill for much of the first half, but Michigan began to gain an edge in the last four and a half minutes, when Rose scored seven points and the Wolverines pulled to a 37-31 lead at halftime.

The Buckeyes appeared to be unable to keep forward Chris Webber, who finished with 23 points and 11 rebounds, and center Juwan Howard away from the basket. Ohio State tried to negate Webber's and Howard's height — they are both 6 feet 9 inches (2 meters) — by putting 7-foot center Bill Robinson in the game. But Robinson wasn't fast enough to counter the quick Webber and Howard.

Ohio State's star, guard Jim Jackson, got off to a quick start, scoring the Buckeyes' first two baskets, but he cooled off for much of the first half. And unlike in the semifinal against North Carolina, Jackson this time could not lift his team when it needed him. Although he scored 20 points, they didn't come at crucial times, and he had nine turnovers.

In the second half, with Ohio State pressing and trapping, the Wolverines had every opportunity to crumble. But they didn't collapse until the game was over as Rose, who finished with 20 points, found himself smothered under an adoring pile of teammates.

After three consecutive Michigan turnovers in a span of 3:12 of the second half, Ohio State went from a tie at 57 to a 61-57 lead with 4:07 to play. A television timeout

gave Michigan an opportunity to gather its composure.

"We were down by four points, and we just stopped them. I don't know how," said Michigan's coach, Steve Fisher. "If we had gone down by six points, then, we would have been in real trouble."

The Buckeyes could have gone up by seven, but Chris Latt missed a 3-point shot. The Wolverines tied at 61, after Rose pulled up for a 10-foot jumper with 3:04 to play and when Webber got free inside for a dunk with 1:52 left.

Ohio State took the lead again on Jamaal Brown's 18-foot jump shot with 59 seconds to play, but Michigan tied when Webber put back one of Rose's missed shots.

With 30 seconds to go and 00 timeouts left, Ohio State came down and Jackson drove the lane. He tried to get the ball to a teammate along the baseline, but Rose tipped it and time ran out in regulation as the Buckeyes tried to control the loose ball.

In overtime, Michigan, playing like the more experienced team, quickly took a 70-65 lead in the first three minutes on an 18-foot jump shot by Rose, a 3-point basket by guard Jimmy King and two free throws by Rose. Ohio State could not rally as its 3-point shots missed the mark.

Earlier, in Kansas City, Missouri, Herb Jones, a powerful forward, had been fearless, diving for loose balls and setting the aggressive tempo for Cincinnati throughout the game. He grabbed 13 rebounds (no Memphis State player got more than 4), made 9 of 13 shots and scored a game-high 23 points.

Brazil Gains Semis NHL Players Delay Deadline for Vote As Injuries Hit Italy But Say Strike Is Certain Wednesday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MACEIO, Brazil — Jaime Oncins of Brazil won his second singles match Monday to eliminate Italy, 3-1, in the best-of-five Davis Cup quarterfinals when Stefano Pescosolido of Italy had to abandon the match with a leg cramp in the second game of the fourth set.

Oncins was leading, 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, and held a 1-0 edge in the set.

Brazil now advances to the semifinals against Switzerland, which eliminated defending champion France. The United States, which advanced past Czechoslovakia when Andre Agassi played savior with a bravura performance against Karel Novacek, winning by 7-6 (5-7), 6-4, 6-0, will play Sweden in the other semifinal.

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The National Hockey League Players Association delayed its strike Monday, pushing the deadline back until Wednesday, to allow a vote on management's latest offer. But the union's negotiating committee unanimously recommended that it be rejected.

During a news conference that began about 40 minutes before the original deadline of noon eastern standard time, the head of the union, Bob Goodenow, said the extension was made because "the overall feeling was to allow the players the opportunity to vote on the offer."

Asked if there was a chance players would accept the offer, Goodenow said: "I can't imagine that."

"I think they will certainly listen to what the negotiating committee is urging them to consider," Goodenow said. "I think it could be a long strike."

He added: "We wanted the players to understand it wasn't just threatening the Stanley Cup playoffs, but might jeopardize the start of next season."

The strike, which would begin at 3 P.M. Wednesday, would be the first in the NHL's 75-year history and would affect the final 30 games of the regular season. The

Stanley Cup playoffs, in which the most of the money goes to the owners of the league's teams, are scheduled to begin April 8.

The previous collective bargaining agreement expired Sept. 15, and on March 20 the union set its original deadline for a walk-out. The confrontation appeared inevitable after NHL owners met Sunday for several hours in Chicago and rejected the union's latest proposal.

According to a source who spoke on the condition of anonymity, the union proposed a two-year deal that would have lowered the age for free agency from 31 to 30, but gave teams the right to match offers. The source said many of the other terms of the current contract would have been continued.

The owners instead supported the one-year offer of their negotiating committee. That would cover only the rest of the current season.

"There were no changes in the contract offer," the league's president, John Ziegler, said Sunday night. "All that took place today was a report back to the board to make sure they understood what had been offered in the negotiations."

"No further negotiations are planned,"

Goodenow said. "We are not in agreement now and if there isn't one by Wednesday there will certainly be a strike."

Ziegler said late Sunday he was willing to continue the talks.

"If further discussions can help," he said, "I'm ready, willing and able to travel anywhere."

Along with considering the players' proposal, owners also discussed contingency plans for a strike.

"We talked about all the things that might happen with the strike," Ziegler said. "But there comes a time when we run out of time."

The owners claim they will lose about \$9 million this season, but the players say the teams will earn a total of about \$24 million.

"It doesn't make any sense for the owners to lie about the numbers," said William Wirtz of the Chicago Blackhawks, who is chairman of the board of governors. "These are very serious economic issues."

When talks started last summer, the owners were seeking a four-year contract and the players wanted a three-year deal.

"We'd be crazy to sign a one-year deal," said Jeremy Roccick, a center for the Blackhawks.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	42	24	.638
Boston	42	29	.590
Miami	31	39	.442
New Jersey	21	49	.297
Philadelphia	21	49	.297
Washington	17	54	.239

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Team	W	L	T
N.Y. Rangers	42	18	2
Montreal	38	22	2
New Jersey	27	31	2
Pittsburgh	27	31	2
N.Y. Islanders	22	36	2
Philadelphia	21	41	2

BASEBALL

Exhibition

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	42	24	.638
Boston	42	29	.590
Miami	31	39	.442
New Jersey	21	49	.297
Philadelphia	21	49	.297
Washington	17	54	.239

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING MATCH

Team	W	L	T
N.Y. Rangers	42	18	2
Montreal	38	22	2
New Jersey	27	31	2
Pittsburgh	27	31	2
N.Y. Islanders	22	36	2
Philadelphia	21	41	2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

Team	W	L	Pct
N.Y. Rangers	42	18	.638
Montreal	38	22	.590
New Jersey	27	31	.442
Pittsburgh	27	31	.297
N.Y. Islanders	22	36	.239
Philadelphia	21	41	.239

FOOTBALL

EUROPEAN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T
N.Y. Rangers	42	18	2
Montreal	38	22	2
New Jersey	27	31	2
Pittsburgh	27	31	2
N.Y. Islanders	22	36	2
Philadelphia	21	41	2

SIDELINES

Stockholm Police Hero Is No Longer

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Olof Gustavsson, the Stockholm police officer responsible for the mass arrest of 101 rioting English soccer fans prior to a World Cup qualifier in 1989, was fined for malfeasance Monday.

A district court found Gustavsson, guilty of illegal arrest when he rounded up fans who rampaged through Stockholm's shopping district on Sept. 6, 1989. The court said the police should have investigated each case individually to establish whether a crime had been committed.

Love Wins Players Championship

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (NYT) — David Love 3d, starting three strokes behind leader Nick Faldo, shot five-under-par 67, the lowest round, to win the Players Championship by four strokes over the second-place foursome of Tom Watson, Ian Baker-Finch, Phil Blackmar and Faldo.

Fred Couples, who began Sunday four shots behind Faldo after a course-record 63 on Saturday, carded 74 to tie for 13th. In the Sony Ranking, Couples lost the No. 1 position he had held for a week to Faldo.

For the Record

Kristi Yamaguchi of the United States, the Olympic gold medalist, won the women's title at the World Figure Skating Championships. Teammate Nancy Kerrigan was second, with Li Chen, 15, of China third. (AP)

Tex Schramm, the former president and general manager of the NFL Dallas Cowboys, was in serious condition Monday after quintuple bypass heart surgery. (AP)

The New Orleans Saints matched Detroit's \$5.6 million contract offer for Pat Swilling, retaining the three-time Pro-Bowl linebacker who accepted the Lions' three-year contract offer last week. (AP)

Balkem Olanrewaju, the suspended All-Star center of the NBA Houston Rockets, said Monday he will return for the rest of the season, but he wants to be traded before next season begins. (AP)

Security officials for the Barcelona Olympics said Monday they would not relax their vigilance despite the arrest in France of key leaders of the Basque separatist movement ETA, which has vowed to make the Games a major target. (Reuters)

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ART BUCHWALD

Feminizing Bad News

WASHINGTON—Most company executives have not figured out how to correct course in a dismal economic sea. But they have been smart enough to keep their distance from any bad news that could affect management. They are doing this by appointing women to be their spokespersons. I was put on to this by Raquel Holzman, a corporate headhunter who supplies upscale help to corporations.



Buchwald

"While male openings are down," she told me, "I'm getting many calls for females as company spokespersons." "Why the sudden demand for women?" "My guess is because the situation is so dismal, most company executives feel that they can soften the blow by having women announce it."

Columbus Letter Fetches \$322,000

PARIS—A translation of a 500-year-old letter written by Christopher Columbus recounting his discovery of the New World fetched 1.8 million francs (about \$322,000) Monday at the Drouot auction house. Auctioneer Jacques Tajan said the six-page document in Latin was purchased by an American whom he did not identify.

thinks of her as their mother or girlfriend. Instead of focusing on the bad news, they're all asking, 'What's a nice girl like her doing with a company like that?'" "Isn't it possible that a female spokesperson is as capable as a male one when it comes to handling out bad news?" Holzman replied. "We're not talking about merit. Whether you like it or not, news delivered by female employees of a company sounds less ominous. This is especially true if a company has just been fined for sabotaging spare parts for the Defense Department, stealing the life savings of widows and orphans and polluting a city's botanical gardens with uranium waste filings."

"I had a client, Naomi Sue Siebert, who got a job as a press secretary for a company indicted for using the employees' pension fund to bail out bad investments they made in pork belly futures." "Naomi must have been very proud of herself," I said.

"Woman spokespersons are better than men because they use their heads. Two weeks ago I sent a client, Lynda Burnett, to fill a position with a drug company. The company had been making a tranquilizer that caused people to throw themselves in front of a truck. Lynda had hardly got her desk in order when someone told her that '60 Minutes' was at the gate." "Let them in," Lynda said. "I'm not afraid of Mike Wallace. Her assistant whispered, 'It's not Mike Wallace—it's Andy Rooney. Apparently they want to bring you to your knees.'"

A Daughter's Painful Quest

By Joan Dupont

PARIS—It was 50 years ago that 75,000 members of France's Jewish community were rounded up and routed off to the camps; couples were separated, parents plucked one by one, removed from their children.

Elisabeth Gille was 5 years old when her mother, Irene Nemirovsky, was arrested. A brilliant and celebrated novelist, who also wrote a biography of Chekhov, Nemirovsky, born in Kiev, had emigrated to Paris after the Russian Revolution. On July 17, 1942, she was sent to Auschwitz with a convoy of 809 men and 119 women; there were only 18 survivors and she was not among them.

In a forgetful world, Elisabeth Gille has set out to discover this woman she hardly knew. She had to make her mother up out of fragments, photos and texts, and the memories of others. "Le Mirador," her first book, is an unusual biography, written in the first person. "I couldn't have done it as a conventional biography," she says. A slight woman with a deep melodious voice, Gille sits in a grand new office at Julliard Editions where she has recently been named director. She describes herself as a child of American literature who began her career as a translator. In "Le Mirador," she uncovers, like a nest of Russian dolls, a rare mother-daughter story.

"There was no information on my mother's early life: I only knew where she was born, where she lived, and that in the middle of the revolution she was reading 'The Picture of Dorian Gray.' Of course I had her books, but they're novels." Gille describes her mother's fairyland childhood in Kiev, in a big house protected by hidden trees that separated Jews of the high streets from the poor relatives and pogroms. The family moved to St. Petersburg, a splendid playground for a small child, with its vistas on the Neva, tea parties and palaces.



Elisabeth Gille (above) has reconstructed the life of her mother and her grandmother (shown in Russia at right).

But barbarism came to France. Irene's father saw the signs and left for America, begging the young couple to follow, as did her husband's uncle, the psychoanalyst Alfred Adler. "She simply didn't take the threat seriously. But I think you couldn't have the same idea of your Jewish identity before the camps and after. Sitting here today, I can look at certain literary figures and spot the ones who would turn collaborator, but I have knowledge of the past my mother didn't have. And I pay attention to the parallels between the '90s and the '30s; I've pointed them up in my book."

Even before the Nazi ban forbade Jews to publish, Grassel withdrew Nemirovsky's books. Jean Fayard refused to pay her the full fee on a contract, saying she was lucky to have gotten anything. "Nobody believed very well in publishing during the war—only Albin Michel stood by her," Gille says. The writer was dropped by her Parisian friends, isolated, and without means of making a living. Her father died of a heart attack; her mother was living it up on the inheritance in Nice and wasn't about to help. With her husband, Michel Epstein, and their two daughters, she moved to a country village. In the summer of 1941, she invited Julie Dumot, her father's secretary, to live with them, and take care of the children in case things should get worse.

When the French police came for Michel Epstein, "he was happy, until he found out we children were arrested too—it had never occurred to him." Elisabeth and her sister Denise were saved by a German officer at the police station. "He showed Julie a photo of his daughter, who was blonde like Denise, saying, 'My little girl is the same age—take the children home and bring them back in the morning.'" That night, they went into hiding.

After the war, Dumot took the girls to their grandmother, but the old lady would not let them in. "The oldest has pleurisy," insisted Dumot. "There are sanatoriums for poor children," came the reply from the woman, who never forgave her daughter and lived to the age of 102. Gille was separated from her sister, and raised in a Catholic family who wanted to wipe out her past: "They thought it was my only salvation. I was a tough child. They were very strict about what was suitable for a young girl—my mother's books were not considered suitable." In secret, she read the books, and in secret, she went to see "Nuit et brouillard," Alain Resnais' film on the concentration camps. Only then, in 1956, did she realize that her parents would never return, and that she had been waiting for them.

"There are strange repercussions when you don't have roots," Gille reflects. "You don't believe you can have a child; I had to raise my daughter without a model, never knowing if my reactions were normal and when you outlive your mother, very early, you feel older. Now I am older—it's as if my mother has become my child."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

PEOPLE

'Hudson Hawk' Reaps A Crop of Raspberries

"Hudson Hawk" won three top prizes, but star Bruce Willis and the film's producers probably don't want to crow about them. The film won Razzies, the spoof awards of the Golden Raspberry Award Foundation, for worst picture, worst screenplay and worst director of 1991. Sean Young won twice: worst actress, as the twin who survives in the romantic thriller "A Kiss Before Dying," and worst supporting actress, as the twin who is murdered, Kevin Costner, the star of "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves," was named worst actor.

The composer Mikis Theodorakis, 66, has resigned his post as a minister without portfolio in the Greek government, a government spokesman said.

In Miami, an indecent exposure charge against the playwright Edward Albee has been dismissed. Albee's attorney argued that the playwright was merely rising sand out of his swimming trunks when he was arrested on a Florida beach on Jan. 19.

The malpractice lawsuit filed over the death of Amy Lawbot was settled for \$2.95 million, a law firm involved in the case revealed in court papers when it filed a claim for legal work. Warhol died at New York Hospital on Feb. 22, 1987, after undergoing gallbladder surgery. He was 58.

Grace Jones has filed for bankruptcy in New York. Jones listed total assets at \$338,000 and liabilities at \$1.6 million. About \$1 million of her debt is taxes owed to the Internal Revenue Service and New York state. The Jamaican-born singer describes herself as a self-employed entertainer and the single parent of a 12-year-old son.

The Pittsburgh Symphony conductor Larin Mazzel, 62, will be named chief conductor of the Bavarian state radio orchestra starting next year, a spokesman for the station said. Mazzel is to replace British conductor Sir Colin Davis, who has been with the orchestra for 10 years. Davis, 64, will continue to appear as a guest conductor.

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